is Beautiful
in Maple
$69
$6 Delivers

in Time for Xmas!
wn & Country
ather Coats

As Illustrated

$18.50

Here is a leather coat that has everything the most particular man could ask for—personality, comfort, durability, style. A bi-swing back—in sack - coat length. Three - button, single-breasted, with padded, built - up shoulders. Three-piece belt.

Cravenette Chestnut Suede—or Cape Skin—with rayon lining. JUST COMPARE!

TORPEDO
Sport Jackets
$6.95

A splendid Sport Jacket made with cloth body and leather sleeves. Perfect fitting, beautiful blouse style with talon fastener. Fine quality knit collar, cuff and bottom. Green, maroon, blue, teal—with tan leather sleeves. All sizes.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

EDITORIAL SECTION

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

PART TWO — ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1940. — PAGES 1—6B

Expansion Makes U. S. Army the Nation's Biggest Big Business

HOW SECRET IS BALLOT IN MISSOURI, WHAT IS TO BE DONE TO MAKE IT SO?

Admittedly, Under Present Numbering System, It Is Possible to Find Out How a Citizen Voted, But in Practice It Is Not Very Feasible and Probably Isn't Often Done—Colorado System Explained.

By CARLOS F. HURD
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff.

We pledge that when elected, we will enact legislation guaranteeing the voters of the State a ballot secret in fact, as well as in name.
—Republican State Platform, 1940.

All elections by the people shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order received and its number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters opposite the name of the voter who presents it.
—Constitution of Missouri, Article VIII, Section 3.

HOW secret is the ballot in Missouri? Can its secrecy be increased without impairing its sanctity? Governor-elect Forrest C. Donnell is interested in this question. St. Louis Election Board officials and the League of Women Voters have lately made studies and suggestions which may reach the new Governor and the Legislature as definite demands.

When the Missouri voter goes into a polling place compartment and takes his pencil in hand, nobody is looking over his shoulder. No one sees the face of the folded ticket which he brings out and hands to the precinct judges; but on the exposed back of the blanket sheet, beside the initials of two election officials, he sees a number—the order-number of his arrival at the polling place. The same number, he may know by a little observation, has been set down in its order on the pad of ruled paper known as the poll-book, and his name has been written on the same line.

So, if he is the sort of citizen who keeps his own counsel, and who considers the way he votes to be strictly his own business—which assuredly it is—he may get to thinking of that number of his, left on poll-book and ballot, accessible to the precinct officials in their election-night count, and kept downtown for possible though unlikely reference for a year thereafter.

Numerous Complaints Since November Elections.

From just such experience, observations and suspicions, come the complaints, which are heard after every election, that Missouri has not a secret ballot. The complaints have been numerous since the November voting, but they were heard also in August, when city employes, under strict surveillance as to their "loyalty" to the party machine, feared that their votes were being spied upon.

These complaints and suspicions were laid before experts, in the office of the St. Louis Election Board. Their verdict was that the present system of ballot-marking and checking makes it possible to determine how an individual voted, but that such detection is not so easy as many voters suppose, and in fact is very seldom practiced.

Opportunity for such detection comes, if at all, when the ballots are counted on election night. In the counting process, only the election officials are permitted to handle the ballots—watchers and challengers have not that privilege.

The judges and clerks are under oath not to reveal any knowledge they may have as to how any person voted. But suppose that one of them, in spite of this oath, wishes to inform himself, and to tell others, how a certain person voted.

First, he would make a note of the voter's number on the poll book. He could do this when the voter receives his ballot, or could look on the poll-book at any time during the day for the number.

For the rest of his information, he must wait until the ballots come out of the box at night, and are counted. Then, in the process of handling the ballots, he must find the one bearing the number which he has noted. To do this, he must look at the number of every ballot until he comes to the one sought. As the number is on the back of the ballot, such an inspection by any one election official would attract the attention of the others, and of the watchers, and someone would be likely to object.

How It Could Be Done but Belief Is It's Rarely Tried.

So, while the thing could be done, the most experienced members of the Election Board staff believe that it is, in fact, seldom attempted.

But some nervous voters desire a more certain assurance of secrecy than that. They want the law changed so as to make inspection of their votes definitely impossible. Why, they ask, must the ballots be numbered at all?

First, because experience has shown that un-numbered ballots lend themselves to schemes of fraud. Best known of these is the "Tasmanian dodge," a perversion of the Australian ballot system. This consists of smuggling a ballot out of a voting place, marking it as desired and giving it to a voter. He votes the marked ballot and takes out a fresh one, which is marked and given to another voter, the process continuing as long as there is a voter willing to lend himself to the scheme. To avoid such tricks, most states use some method of numbering ballots. Illinois is an exception to this rule.

Second, because of the provision in the Constitution of Missouri—not merely the statutes—quoted at the beginning of this article. No change could be made, short of the slow and difficult process of constitutional amendment, in the requirement that "every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order received, and its number recorded opposite the name of the voter."

At the same time, another bit of wording in the Constitution may be noted. "All elections by the people shall be by ballot" has been held to mean that voting machines could not be installed in Missouri without a constitutional change.

This leaves the practical question, what change can be made in the Missouri method of ballot numbering, short of amending the Constitution. This question was answered nearly two years ago in a letter written by the late William H. Woodward, then chairman of the Election Board, to a member of the 1939 Legislature who wished to make the ballot more secret.

Some Suspicions but Evil Isn't So Great as Supposed.

"Occasionally," Chairman Woodward wrote, "we run into cases where we strongly suspect that the secrecy of the ballot is violated in reference to a few individuals. It is not so great an evil as many suspect, and almost always is in cases where the person is holding public office.

"It seems to me that the Colorado system is the answer. There, the number is placed on the corner of the ballot, and that corner, which is black on one side, is folded down and pasted. Therefore, the judges and clerks cannot see the numbers at the time they count the ballots. The flap is lifted only in case of contested elections or criminal prosecutions, including grand jury investigations.

Recently the present Election Board, headed by Charles M. Hay, made a study of the same subject, and reached the conclusion that the Colorado method would be a practical one for Missouri to use.

The Post-Dispatch obtained from its Denver correspondent copies of the ballots used in Colorado presidential, municipal and primary elections, and an outline of the voting system.

The Colorado plan, the correspondent stated, has been successful in affording secrecy to all voters who cast their ballots at polling places in the regular way. It does not afford the same protection to absentee voters, whose ballots the election officials can inspect if they wish to.

Colorado's official ballot has in its upper left-hand corner, just above the tickets of presidential electors, a two-inch square heavily printed in solid black. The voter's serial number, representing the order in which he voted, is written by the election judge on the back of this black square and the square is then folded over diagonally, and pasted in such a way as to conceal the number. The voter, after folding his ballot, puts it in the box personally.

Thereafter, the number concealed on the reverse of the black square cannot be viewed unless by court order in an election contest or fraud inquiry. In its original form, the ballot has two perforated strips, A and B with printed numbers, which are torn off and placed in separate receptacles before the ballot is voted. Poll-book records are kept, as in Missouri.

In absentee voting, the voter's name is recorded by election officials, who can

Continued on Page 4, Column 3.

"ONE YEAR MORE AND WE WILL BE READY," SAY THE GENERALS

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES L. SCOTT
Acting Chief of Armored Force . . . "Spending Has Just Begun."

MAJ. GEN. BRUCE MAGRUDER
Not Many Years Ago, He, Too, Was an Enlisted Soldier.

War Department Expects to Be Able to Cope With Any Emergency in Western Hemisphere by Next April and by Fall to Send Fully Equipped Expeditionary Force of 500,000 Anywhere Overseas if Necessary.

By RICHARD L. STOKES
A Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

THERE has emerged during the last half-year an industry overtopping all others in the nation. Among its little known activities are real estate operations approximating the combined areas of Delaware, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts. For the present fiscal year it is authorized to disburse $8,500,000,000. This new item of business is the United States Army.

A recent tour of principal military reservations in the Southwest and South stamped an impression of floods of wealth poured out in feverish but ordered haste; of negotiations for the rental of hundreds of thousands of acres at a stroke, entailing the abolition of entire counties, and of cities of cantonments springing up overnight, complete with food and shelter facilities, garages, theaters, clubs, playing fields and light, water and heat utilities.

With a panorama of such magnitude before the eyes, certain queries of public interest offer themselves. What benefit is accruing to the nation from this avalanche of money and toil? In the campaign for military preparedness, what curve of progress is visible? How soon shall we possess a first-rate army? Where, how and when does it expect to be used?

What War Department and General Staff Think.

"Give us one year more, and we'll make you an army!" From camp after camp, responsible commanders echoed that refrain. Conjoined was universal doubt that fortune will grant to the United States another 12 months of grace. This view was founded on general pessimism as to England's ability to suffer indefinitely the punishment it is taking. At headquarters in Washington, however, a more hopeful note was audible. On high authority, the following may be stated as convictions of the War Department General Staff:

By April the United States Army will be equal to any task likely to be placed upon it in the Western Hemisphere, from Newfoundland to the Caribbean and from Alaska to Chile.

Should world events require such a performance, the army will be ready next fall to send overseas—whether to Africa, the Mediterranean area or the Far East—an expeditionary force of 500,000 men, fully trained and equipped. In case of emergency, the period can be substantially shortened.

Even if the army never fires a shot at an enemy, according to Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, it will more than pay for itself, whatever the cost. The very fact that it is in being, he declared in an interview with the writer, gives to the United States a weight in foreign affairs that cannot possibly be ignored. Secondly, he regards the army as a mighty insurance for peace.

"If we had been as well prepared in 1917 as we are today," asserted he, "we should never have had to enter the first World War. Germany would have made any concession to keep us out."

The present peacetime superiority of the army over that dispatched to the battleline 23 years ago was described by Gen. Marshall as "immense." Then, he related, we were compelled to send artillery officers to the front who had scarcely fired a battery; whereas today no artilleryman can obtain a commission as Second Lieutenant unless he has fired a battery at least 60 times. Gen. Pershing, it was maintained, could not develop adequate troop leaders until the Meuse-Argonne offensive. They are now, in large numbers, being sought out, trained and appointed to suitable commands.

"In the World War," continued the Chief of Staff, "we sent into battle little more than training units. As recently as a year ago our divisions existed mostly in name. During the maneuvers of last May, we were able to put two corps into action. Until that time, we never had a field army. Today we are organizing four such armies."

These differences were imputed by Gen. Marshall to plans for the mobilization of officers, men and material which had been worked out in the War Department for years, with such detail that they could be put into effect swiftly and smoothly, "without scrambling or waste motion." The army's true expansion, he predicted, will begin next spring, when supplies and men under the Selective Service Act begin thronging in on a large scale.

In reply to questions as to possible arenas for the army's employment, Gen. Marshall contented himself with the statement that "we must have a force sufficiently mobile to meet any situation."

Speculations in the Army on Where the War Will be.

Officers in the field, to whom similar queries were put, showed less reticence. They talked of having to defend Newfoundland and Canada, should the British Empire find its seat in the United Kingdom untenable; of using detachments to stamp out Nazi and Fascist putsches in Latin America; or of repelling invasion by way of Mexico. The view chiefly heard was that before many months have passed this country will find itself under the necessity of sending expeditions abroad—to Dakar, for instance; to Syria, Egypt, Singapore or even the European continent.

Such opinions, the officers were first to admit, are pure speculation. All decisions in this field, they agreed, are the task of the political government in Washington. Their job, on which all energies are concentrated, is that of building an army, highly disciplined and trained according to modern principles of military science. Their success, both at present and in prospect, was for the writer as gratifying as it was startling. In an effort to justify a sincere enthusiasm, there will be offered a number of impressions and facts gathered on the tour and afterward in Washington.

The officers of the United States army

Continued on Page 4, Column 4.

HOUSING FOR MIDDLE-INCOME GROUPS A PROFITABLE PRIVATE INVESTMENT

Chatham Village, Pittsburgh, Accommodates 200 Families and Gives Better Financial Return Than Many Other Trust Fund Outlets—Net Return Fixed at 5 Per Cent; If More, Then Rents Are Reduced.

By RICHARD G. BAUMHOFF
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff.

PROOF that modern mass housing for middle-income groups may be made a profitable investment, without subsidy, and an attractive form of dwelling, is afforded by the experience of Chatham Village, Pittsburgh, home of 200 families.

St. Louis is interested in this, and other such undertakings, because of the decline in population, the blight of property across much of the city and the threat of decentralization against downtown business. Improved housing is calculated to offset these adverse factors to a considerable extent.

Reconstruction of obsolete urban areas and rehabilitation of blighted districts, through new housing and improvement of existing structures, was the subject of a recent forum under auspices of the City Plan Commission. Chatham Village was described at this significant gathering by Charles T. Ingham, secretary of the American Institute of Architects and member of the Pittsburgh architectural firm of Ingham & Boyd, which designed the Village.

In St. Louis, downtown business interests are endeavoring to complete financial arrangements for a mass-housing investment which would accommodate several hundred middle-income families, within convenient reach of the central commercial district, where their purchasing power would be welcome. Two slum-clearance housing centers, flanking the downtown area on opposite sides, will be started by the official St. Louis Housing Authority early in 1941 and funds have been requested for two more. These are intended for dwellers in the low-income bracket.

Neighborhood Gardens, a private civic venture, consisting of 252 apartments, virtually completely filled, on the city block bounded by Seventh, Eighth, Biddle and O'Fallon streets, was intended as a slum-clearance project to accommodate the type of poor persons who had occupied dilapidated tenements in the vicinity—but the investment was too great and the rent level, now running from $22 to $41 per apartment per month, was beyond the reach of the original prospects. The tenants actually come from the white-collar class.

$1,700,000 Investment With Fixed 5 Per Cent Net.

Chatham Village was built nine years ago by the Buhl Memorial Foundation, a philanthropic agency, which set a limit of 5 per cent for net return on its investment of about $1,700,000. The net return has arrived at this level—representing a better yield than many other forms of investment for trust funds. This self-imposed limit is maintained by adjustment of rents.

Henry Buhl Jr., Pittsburgh department store president, who died in 1927, established the foundation with a bequest of about $14,000,000, providing that the income was to be used for philanthropic purposes and social betterment. Chatham Village is one of the forms of investment of the principal.

No tax exemption and no other form of subsidy or special privilege was given the Village. It was established, in the words of Architect Ingham, "as a demonstration, first, that low-cost housing offers a sound medium for investment of funds, without unusual risk to the principal and without sacrifice of income; second, that with advanced standards of house design, community planning and financial and operating management, stimulus might be given to the movement for large-scale housing operations."

Ingham adds: "The project is in no sense philanthropic. Within the limit of the 5 per cent net return on the capital investment set by the foundation it has been commercially successful."

In one respect Chatham Village differs from most urban improvements, for its site did not have to be cleared of old structures. This site was a 45-acre estate, 400 feet higher than the business center but only two miles away and "comparatively smoke-free." There were many trees and sharp slopes, but it was found at least 25 acres could be developed without excessive grading. A large dwelling, the sole structure, was remodeled for a community house and nursery school.

Investment per house was figured at $6503, including an average of $5278 per structure and $1225 for the ground, plus about $400,000 for general expenses. Ingham says the costs were relatively high because of the high labor wage scales and the rugged terrain. Land cost was 40 cents a square foot for the developed areas, including building sites, garden courts and service courts, compared with 89 cents for the Neighborhood Gardens site here.

Individual houses were considered, but "row houses" were decided on, because the sites would have cost $1900 each for single structures and because other economies were possible through use of retaining walls for foundations and substitution of party walls for finished side walls. Besides, it was felt that Pittsburgh conditions indicated a renters' preference for row houses.

Rent per room per month is $11.35, or $68.10 for the average home of six rooms, plus $7 a month for a garage. The house rental rate is intended to be about 12 per cent a year on the gross investment. In comparison, Neighborhood Gardens charges $22 to $41 per month for comparatively small apartments without extensive grounds. In the none too attractive vicinity of Chatham Village rents probably are lower than in the Village, Ingham concedes, pointing out, however, that the amenities of living and the various services offered more than compensate for the difference.

Occupancy 97.5 Per Cent Before Houses Were Ready.

Junior executives, clerical workers, professional persons, and school and college teachers are the chief tenants of Chatham Village. Before lawns and gardens of the first unit were finished in 1932, occupancy was 97.5 per cent. The next year, the depth of the depression, saw a still higher percentage, and in recent years this and the second unit, completed in 1936, have been entirely filled. To continue the comparison, Neighborhood Gardens has had some periods of partial vacancy but two periods of virtually complete occupancy, and recently only one of its 252 apartments was empty.

Close to Chatham Village are public schools, churches, city parks and playgrounds and a branch library, and a new public school has been built nearby since it was opened. Near Neighborhood Gardens are a fine public school, only partially used; a parochial school with an enrollment only a fraction of capacity, a branch library, two nursery schools and a city playground.

Community needs were studied, as well as costs, in planning Chatham Village, Ingham relates.

"The open, unimproved land permitted a free hand in designing the street plan, as well as the houses," he says. "Instead of fitting the houses to existing lot and street lines, the problem could be attacked as a complete community development. The result was two 'super blocks.' The garden courts were connected and continuous, except for intersection by one private roadway. Natural contours were utilized as much as possible, sharp ridges being cut down where necessary to provide terraces on which the houses stand.

"The houses front on garden courts, with the rear toward the streets. On each side of the garden courts are the front lawns of the individual houses and between the street and the rear wall are the rear lawns. Only local traffic occurs on the streets within the development. The houses were designed to be built in short rows, of as few types as possible, and to fit the hillside sites with the minimum of waste."

General Interior Layout With Garage for Every House.

Most of the houses have the same layout—living room, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, three bedrooms and a bathroom on the second—but there are a few with two or four bedrooms. There is virtually one garage for every family, the garages either being integral with houses or in compounds.

Structural details include: Concrete-block foundations, brick veneer walls on wood frames, thermal insulation above second-floor ceilings, laundry in each house, individual steam heating, thermostatically controlled, with natural gas as fuel; gas-burning hot-water heaters, copper for water pipes, gutters and downspouts.

Hedges and flowering shrubs help to give the front and back lawns privacy. The management maintains the park and landscape planting, including individual lawns

Continued on Page 3, Column 4.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
December 12, 1878
Published by
The Pulitzer Publishing Co.
Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

He Asks Some Questions.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

WHEN England asks for sympathy, we give it. When England asks us for aid, we change the interpretation of our neutrality laws or repeal them, so we can obey her desire. When England tells us the Germans are going to invade the United States, we believe it. Yet there is no explanation of how or why.

The wars of Europe and Asia have been almost one continuous war. Our forefathers left to get away from a rotten Europe. This Government, "the only democracy," was formed and prospered while Kings ruled the Old World. However, when England becomes involved, it is proclaimed our war, and we are ready to finance it and give American lives.

I believe it's about time we ask a few questions. What kind of war is this and what peace is proposed?

If it's a war for democracy, are Turkey and Egypt democracies? Was Poland a democracy? Is Great Britain a democracy? The castle-ridden country of England of class distinctions doesn't spell democracy to me.

If this war is a war to end all wars, why hasn't Britain given us a definite plan of the new world order that is to come? It rings about the same as 1917—another war to maintain world domination for Britain, our biggest competitor.

That peace of Versailles created dictators for Germany and Italy. If Britain proposes a permanent peace, what will the map of Europe and Asia look like? Will the nations of Europe have the same boundaries as they did after the Treaty of Versailles?

How will the countries of Rumania, Italy, Austria and Germany be governed to keep dictators from again rising to power? Americans will not stay in those countries to govern them. How will Great Britain deal with Russia, Siam and Japan?

If these nations must all follow our plan of government, it looks as if we would have to defeat them to enforce it upon them. Who is going to pay for this war? Britain already claims to be broke and we already have the greatest national debt of our history.

If we Americans are not entitled to ask these questions, if it be treasonous not to be pro-British, if we must accept British opinions blindly, finance Britain, sacrifice everything we have, everything our forefathers fought for and give our lives for England, then we should give complete allegiance to the Union Jack and forget about democracy.

LE ROY DINGES.

Goes to Bat for Mr. McDaniel.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

BACK in the old days when a Democrat was merely a person who had no chance of attaining office in this city, Lawrence McDaniel was the champion of the Democratic cause. He was a symbol of St. Louis Democracy long before it became a profitable political faith.

Now that he has been defeated for the governorship, there seems to be a disposition on the part of his ex-friends to disavow him and to disparage his record as Excise Commissioner.

After the recent grand jury's disclosures, there ensued a frantic campaign of buck-passing which Mr. McDaniel did not enter. His refusal to do so furnished a welcome contrast to the tactics of the Mayor and the president of the Board of Police Commissioners.

A DEMOCRAT.

No Unity on Thanksgiving.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

FOR the sake of national unity, would it not have been better for the President to have said, "Now we are going to have an old-fashioned Thanksgiving on the last Thursday in November"?

The President made a grave mistake again in tearing the states apart in the Thanksgiving date. A READER.

Boy Scout Leaders Needed.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

W. A. P. praised the Boy Scout movement and he is to be congratulated, especially if he is interested in this organization and has no boys of his own. But in order to triple the number of Boy Scouts, as he urged, more leaders are needed.

So, if W. A. P. wants to help keep this movement alive and growing, I suggest he become a scout leader, and he will have done his part to get the scout membership up to 20,000 or 30,000.

A GIRL SCOUT LEADER.

The Morning After.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

IF I may be excused for judging, I'd say I suppose the Post-Dispatch took great delight in depicting in the cartoon Tuesday the old G. O. P. elephant with eyes cocked and crossed, a forlorn, sad look across his brow, sitting as though in a stupor, almost completely knocked out, with long-whiskered Uncle Sam, pad and pencil in hand, demanding an accounting of political expenditures even in defeat. Times do change.

Well, it was our money, anyway, and that's something, whether it was pennies or dollars donated by 22,000,000 people.

Collinsville. W. J. SHEA.

Annals of the Poor

If there were a "hit parade" of words—a weekly tabulation of those most frequently used—then "relief" certainly would be very near the top of the list week in and week out.

But do we even know what the word means? Oh, of course, we all realize that it stands for money appropriated in Jefferson City and in Washington to help those who have no money of their own—the needy we call them now, instead of God's poor. It is hard to say whether the euphemism was introduced to salve their pride or to shield our consciousness from the too unpleasant realities, from "the awful phantom of the hungry poor."

We don't know, most of us, those people who need this "relief." It may have been a good thing to substitute this word for the old-fashioned "charity." It represents the new scientific approach to our oldest problem, and that approach has substituted in many cases a continuing care for the occasional lavishness of "charity."

But it has had its bad effect, too. The terminology of the new sociologists has taken the grimness out of poverty. It's still there for the poor, but we can read about "case loads" without spoiling the evening's fun. The new welfare is sensible, but its sense tends to deprive it of the support of that sentiment on which it must be built.

It helps us to salve our consciences with a $10 check to the United Charities, and a mild little wave of indignation (passing time: two minutes) when we read of the Legislature's niggardliness. It even helps us to offset this with a pious bromide about poverty being the mother of resourcefulness. Much is said of the compensations of poverty, but not by the impoverished. The poets are full of pictures of the noble poor, but not the slums.

• • •

It is easy for most of us to drift along that way. It is nice in Webster Groves and Clayton, in Kirkwood and University City. It is nice on Gravois and Grand, on Maryland and Lindell. It is very easy there to forget that it is not nice on Papin and St. Ange, on Cass and North Ninth. Perhaps we ought to take a walk along O'Fallon and Biddle, and in the alleys behind Victor and Soulard.

Perhaps we ought to go into the "homes" that line those streets. Talk to the people. Look at their clothes. Their furniture. The emptiness of their larders. Here, clipped from "Stones for Bread," published by the Missouri Association for Social Welfare, is a hint of what we would find:

The two rooms were scrubbed spotlessly clean, but were almost barren of furniture. Eight Browns—mother, father and six children ranging from 9 years to 7 months—slept in one bed, one sofa and a crib. There was one chair for company on which the visitor sat as she listened to their story: Mr. Brown's regular job had ended in 1937. After that he had been on WPA but was twice laid off when the projects closed, the last time in January, 1940. With a family of eight to feed, it had been impossible to save any of his WPA wage of $57.20 a month. So January, 1940, found the family destitute.

The following two months brought unbelievable hardship; Mrs. Brown said. "It was the worst we ever had." They were evicted from their boarding house because they could not pay rent. The three oldest children were withdrawn from school because they had no clothes. They lost their insurance because they could not pay premiums. Meanwhile, Mr. Brown tramped the streets looking for work, and had his feet frostbitten standing all day in a relief line—all to no avail. He could not get help because he was "employable." He pawned a suit and a pair of shoes, bringing him a total of $6 for food. Mrs. Brown could not leave the tiny children, but managed to earn the only income by doing a neighbor's washing and caring for another neighbor's baby along with her own.

This brought her 20 cents a day until the neighbor lost her job and could not pay. On some days Mrs. Brown had difficulty scraping together even 10 cents for food. They lived entirely on beans and potatoes, and none of the children had milk. The 3-year-old was having frequent convulsions; Mrs. Brown thought because she "could not give her the right food." All of them had severe colds and feverish headaches during January and February, but there was no money for any medical care. Every penny had to go for food; it was impossible even to buy fuel. Yet Mrs. Brown's morale was unflinching. She said they got back on their feet again when Mr. Brown was re-employed on WPA in March, 1940. But the visitor knew that even with an excellent manager like Mrs. Brown it was difficult to stretch $57.20 a month over eight people.

This $57.20 is not bad—not really bad by the standards of Biddle street and Papin street. Most general relief families must manage on about $13.50—another family's monthly laundry bill. And there are those who get nothing. They are not eligible. Getting onto the relief rolls today is almost as difficult as getting into an exclusive club was before 1929. The State Social Security Commission does not begin to have enough money to meet the need. So it seeks to restrict the field of its activity. If persons have "sources of income"—no matter how unreal; if they are "employable"—no matter how long they have looked in vain for work, they are likely to be passed over. What else is there to do?

• • •

It is not only in St. Louis, in Kansas City and in the other large population centers of Missouri that it is this way. Among the tiff mines of Washington County, in the lead fields around Joplin, among the share-croppers of the boot-heel, and in the Platte County tobacco fields the same items are being entered in "the sad ledger of despair." In the Ozark hollows, men may say, "You can't get enough out of this land to winter a goose," but Nodaway and Boone and the other rich farm counties have their problems, too.

But perhaps they are shiftless, these paupers of town and country? Shiftless, the farmer who has "toughed it out" season in and season out, and who, after 25 years, finally packs up and leaves in a battered car, deciding to try his luck among the Okies? Shiftless, those people around Potosi, whose great-grandfathers established the first county west of the Mississippi? Well, if it is shiftlessness, it is shiftlessness grown of the numbing, gnawing hunger that weakens minds as well as muscles.

And the penalties of poverty rest heaviest on the children who can hardly yet be called shiftless. Almost half the persons on relief in Missouri are children—anemic under-nourished children who faint in school, or children who do not go to school because they have no clothes or who must stay at home to care for even younger children.

Ask these people why a father abandons a family. It may be that he just gave up. More likely it is because he felt the children would get help a little sooner if the relief worker was not forced to report him as "employable."

Ask these people why they did not call in the doctor to check the spread of influenza, impetigo, pneumonia, miner's con, risings in the head, abscesses, running ears, skin sores. Where, they will ask, was the carfare to take them to the clinic?

Oh, they have "economized." Some of them saved a few dollars by living rent-free in condemned property. Some picked up coal along the tracks. Some of them do without tooth brushes and haircuts. They wash without soap. They do without light. They never think of movies and newspapers—at least, they do not think of spending money for them. The pennies they can scrape together must go for food. And what food! Beans and flour and lard!

No, it's not pleasant, looking in on people this way along North Ninth and St. Ange. It's really disturbing if it's done with a Christmas gift list in pocket. It makes one angry. Didn't the Legislature appropriate millions for relief? Yes, six millions where 12 were needed. Well, what about the United Charities? The workers are conducting a clean-up drive in an effort to collect the none too adequate sum set as their goal.

But this can't go on! Why, these people are leading meaningless lives, without purpose, without hope! True, and many are near the end of their rope.

• • •

What can we do?

Well, first of all and in a hurry, it is possible to send another check to the United Charities. The books are not closed. Also, it is always possible to send checks to the individual organizations for whose support the annual campaign is conducted. That, too, can be done now.

These checks will help, but there is going to be a problem—a very serious problem so long as the Missouri Legislature shirks its duty. It has failed time and time again to appropriate sufficient funds. It caused a crisis in 1936, in 1938, in 1940. Soon it will be asked for a new appropriation. The amount will not be too high. It will be determined by the social service agencies with all the good sense at their command.

If Missourians can stir up enough sentiment in support of this good sense, then the Legislature will be compelled for a change to show good sense, too. If there is any sign of shirking, it might be wise to take the legislators down Papin and St. Ange, down Cass and North Ninth, down O'Fallon and Biddle, down the alleys behind Victor and Soulard where scientific terminology cannot hide human misery.

WHERE WERE THE REDS?

As the Prohibition party's candidate in the late presidential campaign, Roger Babson was not exactly a ball of fire. Murmurs of disappointment were occasionally heard as the day zipped past with never a front-page communique from the great statistician. At times it almost seemed as if the stock-market prophet had become inarticulate. In the feeblest gestures of his pre-October slump, Wendell Willkie was as a voice of thunder compared with Mr. Babson's inaudible purrings.

Yet the Nemesis of the Demon Rum was out there swinging all the time. That truth is established in the official count reported by the Associated Press. True, he didn't "win, place or show," as the idiom has it, but he finished an admirable fourth, with an ocean of daylight between himself and the next entry.

The next entry, wearing the scarlet silks of Moscow, was necessarily Earl Browder. Wherever the comrades may have been on Nov. 5, they assuredly were not stuffing the ballot boxes. Across the continent they managed to pile up a total of 48,789 votes. A mere whiff of arithmetic breaks down the Communist strength into 1016 and a fraction of comrades in each state. That may send shivers coursing up and down the Texas spine of Martin Dies, but by and large the American people will not be terrified by the imminence of the Red Flag waving in triumph over the White House. And while Earl Browder was limping along and getting nowhere, Roger Babson paraded an army of 58,600 committed to an alcoholic content of one-half of 1 per cent.

So there are, the "downright, four-square, geometric facts." Translated freely, what do they portend? They indicate, at least, that the Demon Rum has come back to stay, and eons will wither before our Secretary of Labor will be Commissar Popoffski in a crimson beret.

The Government's first wholly taxable note issue was over-subscribed. In other words, you can sell a good thing even if it is not a storm cellar.

MR. KNUDSEN'S WARNING.

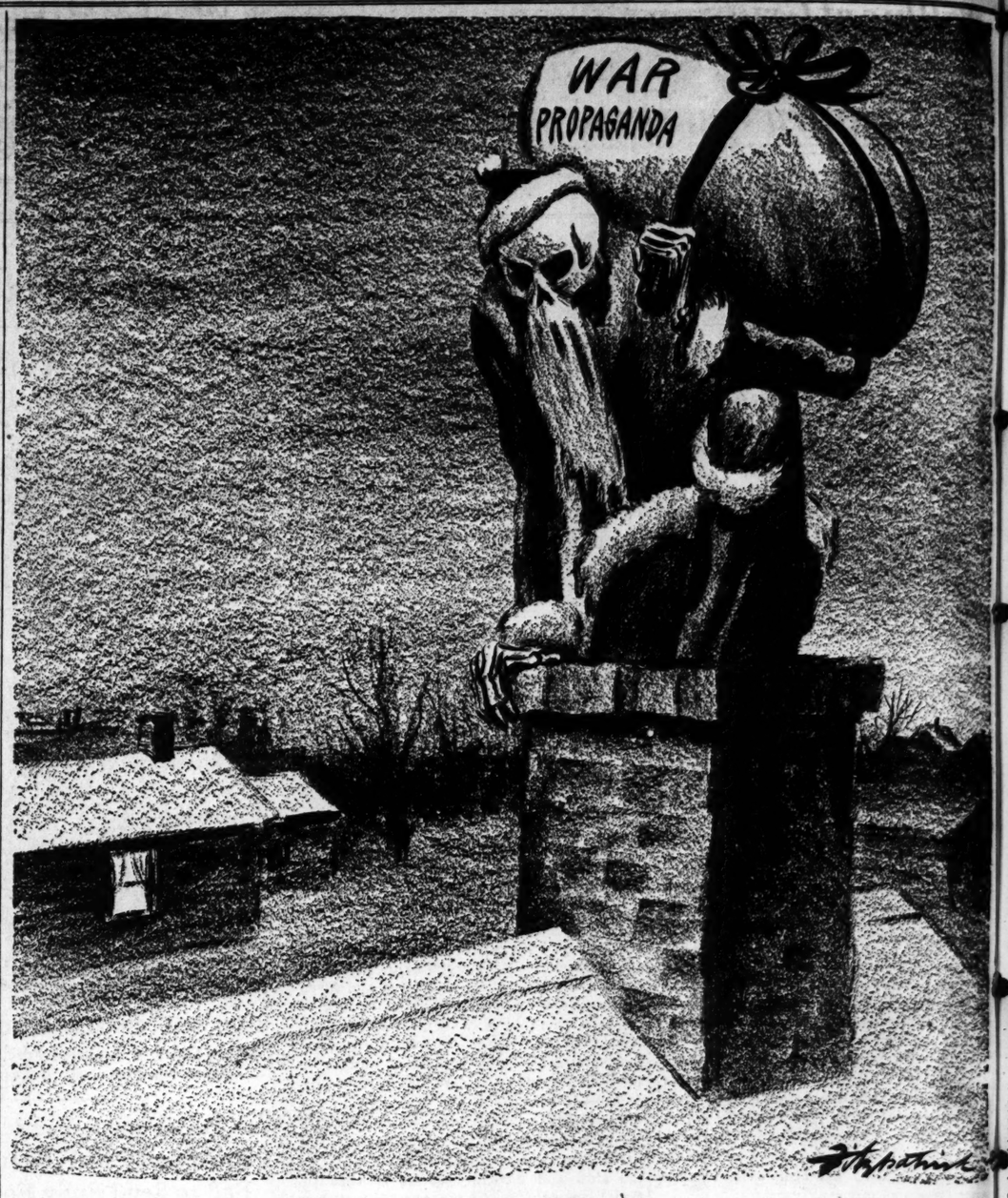
The series of rosy reports from the Defense Commission comes to an abrupt end with the candid address of William S. Knudsen, production chief. Results so far are unsatisfactory, says Mr. Knudsen; to say that all is well is unwarranted. Advance forecasts are far short of fulfillment. The ratios vary in different fields, but production in the vital aircraft branch is 30 per cent below expectation.

Mr. Knudsen's words are an expression of disillusionment, an exhortation to his fellow-citizens in the ranks of both industry and labor. If ever the nation undertook a crucial job, this job of self-defense is it. There is no disagreement on the necessity for getting it done, both for bolstering our own security and for keeping a steady stream of planes and arms going out to the hard-pressed British. To learn now that the high hopes with which the country launched the job are falling short of fulfillment is a shock to most Americans.

What has happened? Has production got itself so enmeshed in red tape that progress is hobbled? Then it's time for shortcuts that will eliminate this deadly handicap. Why must factories be dark from Friday night until Monday morning, as Mr. Knudsen says? Surely additional shifts can be put to work, and new workers trained from the great surplus of unemployed. Is Mr. Knudsen right in questioning whether or not "the two most important elements, industry and labor, have been fully sold on the serious side of the job"? Then it is high time for them to get thoroughly sold on it, and to eliminate the quibbles that handicap efficient completion of that job.

This is no ordinary challenge to America's industrial system, with its great reputation for speed and resourcefulness. The country's security is at stake here. Mr. Knudsen has done his duty by being critical and frank. Will his challenge be met?

No widows and orphans for Promoter Kellogg; it was a party of high-powered executives that he personally conducted into the tall timber.



ALL NEATLY WRAPPED WITH RIBBONS.

The President's Difficult Choice

The Mirror of Public Opinion

Decisions on aid-Britain policy seem simple to ardent advocates of intervention and non-intervention, declares Washington correspondent; but actually they are very difficult for Mr. Roosevelt; cites factors he must consider while partisans recklessly call names.

Arthur Krock in the New York Times.

WHEN the President left Washington for his Caribbean cruise, persons who discussed British war needs with him came away with the impression that he is ready to extend this aid to the very limits of national security. The general staffs of the army and navy will be expected to make the basic determination of what those limits are. The Government's fiscal and production officers—Secretaries Morgenthau and Jones, Messrs. Knudsen and Stettinius as examples—will be expected to determine the full capacity of performance within them.

But the President carried some anxieties with him upon consideration of which may depend whether his attitude at the time of his departure will still be his when he returns. These anxieties include the following:

1. The present condition of the British war effort.

2. Its future condition and effectiveness when full "aid short of war" is extended by this country.

3. The financial situation of the British, with especial reference to their ability to buy with dollars supplies they will want and have not yet ordered. (About $2,700,000,000 is involved.)

4. Congressional and public reception of the full-length program of aid which has been urged upon the President and which he is sympathetically considering. For instance: one group of advisers would do away with loans and trade altogether, preferring that dollar credits be made as an investment in our own security and in the form of a contribution.

• • •

These are the heads of what is not only the gravest problem before the President and the nation; they also constitute the factors in the most difficult decision any President has had to make. To say that the problem is difficult and grave is to invite, from a group of highly emotional citizens, the charge of being an "appeaser." Convinced themselves that the country's course is clear, even to the point of declaring war, they quickly paste the label of fifth columnist or Munichmen on any who suggest that the decisions are not so easy.

Then there is the other emotional group which is so intent on preventing intervention under any circumstances that its members cry "war-monger" or "Anglophile" against those who suggest that full aid to Great Britain is national life insurance. The case of Secretary of Commerce Jones illustrates the unreasonableness of both groups, while that of Ambassador Kennedy illuminates the unreasonableness of one of them.

Mr. Jones has adopted a show-me attitude toward the British pressure for credits. Since Great Britain owes the United States a large World War debt, which is in default, has large holdings in the Americas and can only get the sums it wants by modification of the Neutrality Act, Mr. Jones is acting as a responsible loan administrator when he asks for close specifications. But, because of this, the all-out, full-aid partisans call him a "bargainer" and a "haggler."

He wants the British to win the war, however, believes that the stability of the American system depends on it and thinks very well of the British chances. Therefore, he said the other day that Great Britain was, he thought, "a good risk." He meant that the British navy and air force were a good American investment. Instantly he was attacked by the non-interventionists, who asked how a banker could call Britain a good risk.

Ambassador Kennedy came to Washington last week to announce that he had resigned Nov. 6 and to say he proposed to busy himself to "help the President keep the United States out of war." He added that in his opinion this was the greatest public cause. He had a long talk with the President and, according to his friends, went over carefully with Mr. Roosevelt the hazards and advantages of the British in the war. They report further that he criticised the degree of aid which has thus far been given the British by this country, thinking it incommensurate with the promises.

• • •

But because Mr. Kennedy renewed his pledge to oppose armed intervention and accepted the President's word that he, too, was unalterably opposed to intervention, the full-aid, all-out emotionalists denounced him as an "appeaser." In a syndicated column it was "announced" that Mr. Kennedy intended to "peddle appeasement" throughout the country, and his record as a diplomatic reporter of events was bitterly assailed. This was followed by attacks from others who dispute Mr. Kennedy's belief that armed intervention by the United States would be disastrous for this country and vain for Great Britain. They make up an active, able, close-knit and intolerant band.

Before he left for Florida, Mr. Kennedy told of some articles he intends to write. One of them, as he described it, was a detailed analysis of "aid short of war" which has been given so far by this country and suggestions how this can and should be expanded and speeded. That is hardly the plan of an "appeaser," though it can still be the program of a non-interventionist. An appeaser means one who counsels peace at any price or violent compromise of principles in order to achieve an end of fighting. No appeaser could advocate greater aid by a neutral than is being given to one belligerent for the purpose of crushing the other. So, unless Mr. Kennedy changes his mind in Florida and urges strict neutrality on this country, he cannot fairly be called an appeaser.

While the close-knit and sincere, but intolerant, group which is the source of such attacks is generally outside the Government, its members have friends in office who contribute to these campaigns the assistance of one-way extracts from the official files. Mr. Kennedy's occasional bad reporting—the result of what often has been blind pessimism—is stressed, and his overwhelming average of accurate reporting is ignored. The fact that the President read and approved his statement before it was issued the other day is also ignored.

PAPA'S PLANS GO AWRY.

From the Pittsburgh Press.

AFTER Mussolini seized Albania he renamed one of its chief ports "Porto Edda" in honor of his daughter—one of the little habits of dictators being the glorification and enrichment of relatives.

Now Porto Edda is in the hands of the Greeks—which leaves little glory for Mussolini's daughter.

Therefore we suggest that the next time Il Duce wants to honor the young lady, it would be safer to name some street in Rome after her—and tell the painter to hurry up with the signs before anything happens.

Miss Cather's New Novel

Books in the News

THIS has been an unusual literary year in that new books by three of America's four greatest novelists have appeared, to provoke inevitable appraisals of their progress or decline.

Ernest Hemingway, in his deeply moving "For Whom the Bell Tolls," undoubtedly attains the zenith of his career thus far. Sinclair Lewis is still far below his "Main Street" and "Babbitt" days in "Bethel Merriday," but the book is a decided advance over his previous mediocre work, "The Prodigal Parents." Now Willa Cather produces "Sapphira and the Slave Girl" (Alfred A. Knopf, New York), her first book in five years and, like Lewis', an advance over her last preceding novel, "Lucy Gayheart." (As for the fourth luminary, John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath," published last year still "goes marching on.")

Miss Cather's new book is laid in a setting and an era new to her distinguished series of novels. The rolling plains of pioneer Nebraska, the sunny mesas of the Southwest and the rocky heights of old Quebec have been the scene of her most successful previous works. This time, she chooses the back country of Virginia, in the ante-bellum period, when a society based on human slavery was approaching its last gasp.

• • •

The book is no tract, but it is nevertheless a poignant study of slavery's effect upon both whites and blacks. The "slave girl" of the title is Nancy, handsome mulatto whom Sapphira, invalid mistress of Mill House, persecutes out of an unfounded jealousy. The simple story centers about these two and the reactions of the other characters to the tragic duel between them.

The actors in this drama are not so vigorously drawn as in Miss Cather's earlier works, nor is the story so skillfully unfolded. The denouement, by means of a "20-years-later" epilogue, in which the writer appears in the first person, is a somewhat disconcerting device. As a stylist, however, Miss Cather remains supreme. Her calm clarity and precise simplicity are as always a delight, whether in description, incident or dialogue.

Miss Cather's art is that of the cameo cutter or miniature painter. It demonstrates, in clean, delicate strokes, what Christopher Morley once called one of "the civilized pains of art: nostalgia for lost simplicity." Although the new book must rank below Miss Cather's earlier masterpieces, it is nevertheless a highlight of American literary production for 1940, a quiet, lyric voice in an era of deeper, harsher tones.

F. G.

Two Books of Comic Drawings.

GLUYAS WILLIAMS' "Fellow Citizens" (Doubleday, Doran, New York) and George Price's "Good Humor Man" (Farrar & Rinehart, New York) are recommended as first aids to "getting away from it all." Both are books of comic drawings and cartoons by experts in their respective fields.

Gluyas Williams portrays the humorous foibles of class reunions, commuters, club life and bores of genteel America. George Price draws a madder, more fantastic world of slovenly characters, not Okies or bums, but goofs of the belly-laugh set.

Both artists have a drollness of their own, and each sees a different world. The Williams world might be definitely located in a Boston suburb, while the Price world is a mixture of realism anywhere plus the Price imagination. Their books, however, might be equally enjoyed in a Boston or any other suburb.

D. R. F.

Willkie at C
Sees Him
As Counti

Defeated Candida
Skit Depicting
Again

By RAYMOND P. BRA
Chief Washington Correspon
the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.
tional unity, preparedness
political situation were th
themes at the winter dinne
Gridiron Club tonight wh
great and near great of the
watched themselves caricat
parodied songs, satirical s
outlandish costumes.

For the first time since h
House incumbency, P
Roosevelt, who has been on
in the Caribbean, did no
the entertainment, which
by a group of Washington
paper men. Neither did Vic
dent Garner, who returned
more than a month ago, n
President Elect Wallace, w
Mexico. The Republican g
was headed by Wendell Will
Senator Charles L. McNar
candidates, and Alfred M.
and Secretary of the Navy
Knox, 1936 candidates.

Willkie made the princi
dress of the evening. The
cratic spokesman was
Henry F. Ashurst, who was
ed in the Arizona Democra
mary. Under the traditio
of the club, both speeche
"off the record."

Ashurst's speech was p
by a song, "Empty Toga
Cloakroom Wall," a par
"Empty Saddles in the Old
as a reminder of the Ar
early life as a cowboy.

Country Club Skit.

Before the Willkie spee
journalistic actors and sing
sented their version of wh
pened in the abandoned
clubs after the November e

This scene was laid in S
a mythical kingdom known
country clubs, from which
had lately departed a cru
rescue the holy land from t
Infi-Deal.

A reporter attempted to
view a Union League Club m
dressed in a rich medieval c
but with a modern silk hat
the reporter asked if Sir W
Willkie had returned from h
moral crusade, the Union L
snorted, "Willkie, indeed!
formed Democrat. That's
than being a reformed drunk

The interview was interrupte
a dejected group of Willkie-ites,
in medieval costumes, but
off with golf and yachting ca
polo topees. To the tune o
ner's "Pilgrims' Chorus," the
that they were through w
Willkie clubs and were glad
turn to their country clubs.

Later Roy W. Howard, th
lisher, was represented as di
when asked where "Sir Wind
keeping himself.

"He's writing," Howard
"Cock-eyed, I call it. Man bi
—corpse writes obit."

Asked for his impression
campaign Howard, impersona
a club singer, replied:

I'll never smile again, bec
bet on him.
He'll never yacht again; ne
he can swim.
The tears that fill my ey
'cause I realize
That our romance is throu
I'll climb no limb again a
it sawed in two.
I'll never thrill again to so
new.
Within my heart I know
never start
A boom again. This time—h
I'm through.

"I'll Be the Boss in '

A croaking voice offstag
ed, "Help me; join me in th
crusade." It was that of
He swaggered on the sta
to the air of "Invictus," h
Out of the fight that sm
me
Blacker it was than Gallu
I bring what's left of G.
But someone else must
hole.
Dewey and Taft, just s
straight,
Vandenberg, Hoover, the Ol
corps,
I still am master of your
I'll be the boss in forty-fo

The skit ended with the
led by "Senator Vandenberg
ing, "Hail to the scholar,
the scribe, hail, statesmen,
all want Willkie, like hail

The Democratic New D
was laid on the campus
Electoral College, celebrat
1940 victory of its football t
der the tutelage of Bru
Flynn of New York, wh
performers were Bosses
Kelly, Nash and Crump

BOOK STO

ACCORDING to th
most in demand
as follows:

FOR WHOM THE BEL
booksellers out of total 72;
MINIVER, by Jan Struther,
AGE, by Charles Morgan, 2

THE WAVE OF THE F
URY OF THE WORLD'S GR
LAWNY, by Margaret Arm
son, 21; NEW ENGLAND:
AUDUBON'S AMERICA, ed
by Louis Adamic, 18 each.

Willkie at Gridiron Dinner Sees Himself Satirized As Country Club Crusader

Defeated Candidate Addresses Diners After Skit Depicting Failure of His Holy War Against the 'Infi-Deal.'

By RAYMOND P. BRANDT
Chief Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. — National unity, preparedness and the political situation were the main themes at the winter dinner of the Gridiron Club tonight when the great and near great of the country watched themselves caricatured in parodied songs, satirical skits and outlandish costumes.

For the first time since his White House incumbency, President Roosevelt, who has been on a cruise in the Caribbean, did not attend the entertainment, which is given by a group of Washington newspaper men. Neither did Vice-President Garner, who returned to Texas more than a month ago, nor Vice-President Elect Wallace, who is in Mexico. The Republican guest list was headed by Wendell Willkie and Senator Charles L. McNary, 1940 candidates, and Alfred M. Landon and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, 1936 candidates.

Willkie made the principal address of the evening. The Democratic spokesman was Senator Henry F. Ashurst, who was defeated in the Arizona Democratic primary. Under the traditional rule of the club, both speeches were "off the record."

Ashurst's speech was preceded by a song, "Empty Toga on the Cloakroom Wall," a parody of "Empty Saddles in the Old Corral," as a reminder of the Arizonan's early life as a cowboy.

Country Club Skit.

Before the Willkie speech, the journalistic actors and singers presented their version of what happened in the abandoned Willkie clubs after the November election.

This scene was laid in Suburbia, a mythical kingdom known for its country clubs, from which there had lately departed a crusade to rescue the holy land from the New Infi-Deal.

A reporter attempted to interview a Union League Club member, dressed in a rich medieval costume but with a modern silk hat. When the reporter asked if Sir Wendell Willkie had returned from his great moral crusade, the Union Leaguer snorted, "Willkie, indeed! A reformed Democrat. That's worse than being a reformed drunkard."

The interview was interrupted by a dejected group of Willkie-ites, also in medieval costumes, but topped off with golf and yachting caps and polo topees. To the tune of Wagner's "Pilgrims' Chorus," they sang that they were through with the Willkie clubs and were glad to return to their country clubs.

Later Roy W. Howard, the publisher, was represented as disgusted when asked where "Sir Windy" was keeping himself.

"He's writing," Howard replied. "Cock-eyed, I call it. Man bites dog—corpse writes obit."

Asked for his impression of the campaign Howard, impersonated by a club singer, replied:

I'll never smile again, because I bet on him.
He'll never yacht again; next time he can swim.
The tears that fill my eyes are 'cause I realize
That our romance is through.
I'll climb no limb again and get it sawed in two.
I'll never thrill again to somebody new.
Within my heart I know I will never start
A boom again. This time—honest—I'm through.

"I'll Be the Boss in '44."

A croaking voice offstage shouted, "Help me; join me in this great crusade." It was that of Willkie. He swaggered on the stage and to the air of "Invictus," he sang:

Out of the fight that smothered me
Blacker it was than Gallup's poll
I bring what's left of G. O. P.
But someone else must dig the hole.
Dewey and Taft, just get this straight,
Vandenberg, Hoover, the Old Guard corps,
I still am master of your fate,
I'll be the boss in forty-four.

The skit ended with the chorus, led by "Senator Vandenberg," singing, "Hail to the scholar, hail to the scribe, hail, statesmen, too; we all want Willkie, like hail we do!"

The Democratic New Deal skit was laid on the campus of old Electoral College, celebrating the 1940 victory of its football team under the tutelage of Bruiser Ed Flynn of New York, whose star performers were Bosses Hague, Kelly, Nash and Crump and "the greatest quarterback of all time." In the practice scrimmage, the Great Quarterback persisted in using the signals, 1932, 1936, 1940 and 1944, but Flynn remonstrated about the use of 1944.

The practice was interrupted by a novice who wanted to play on the team. Calling himself "The Voice From the Sewer," he declared he had proved his worth at the Chicago convention.

"All-American Boy."

The student body insisted on the 1944 play and the Great Quarterback, after showing a dazzling smile, sang:

From the salt flats of old New Jersey,
And from the smoky hills of Tennessee,
To the rock-ribs of old New Hampshire,
They always go for me.
From the pine trees down to the palm trees,
And through that windy town in Illinois,
I'm not a boaster, but coast-to-coast, sir.
I'm just the all-American boy.

The national defense program was burlesqued with a broken-down car, later sawed in two, to give "one-half to domestic contracts; one-half to foreign contracts." The drivers were Secretaries Knox and Stimson, who complained to Stettinius, Knudsen and Nelson of the National Defense Advisory Commission that all they had been able to get had been "simulated preparedness."

John L. Lewis and Vice-President Garner were represented in a scene from "The Two Orphans." Lewis, in a tragedian's costume, paraphrased "And the Other One Was Booth," in a soliloquy which ended:

There were but two who trod
The stage of fame to win a name,
And the other one was God.

"Reunion in America."

The dinner ended with a skit called "Reunion in America." On the stage, arm in arm, walked impersonators of Secretary Ickes and Mayor Kelly of Chicago; Senator Norris and Mayor Hague; William Allen White and Senator Hiram Johnson; John L. Lewis and Tom Girdler; Mayor LaGuardia and Ed Flynn; Al Smith and Herbert Hoover. Big Business marched in with Little Business, and then came the Loyal Opposition. Aunty Third Term, Uncle Sam and Columbia closed the entertainment with this song:

Sing a song of unity at home,
Where democracy is working as of yore—
Where the flag that is unfurled
Is the hope of all the world,
Sing a song of unity once more.
Let us sing, let us sing,
Let us sing a song of happy days to come once more;
Time is short. It's later than you think,
But we'll do a job to make the nations blink.
Heaven's blessing from above shower on the land we love—
Sing a song of unity at home.

Guests From Missouri.

More than 500 persons attended the dinner, which marked the end of the presidency of Mark Foote, correspondent of the Booth papers of Michigan. His successor, elected today, is Harold Brayman, correspondent of the Houston Chronicle. Elected to limited membership today was Capt. William Santleman, leader of the Marine Band, whose orchestra furnishes the music for the dinner and the skits.

The St. Louis and Missouri guests included Joseph Pulitzer Jr. and Daniel R. Fitzpatrick of the Post-Dispatch; Dr. David P. Barr of Barnes Hospital; Representative John J. Cochran; United States Attorney Maurice M. Milligan of Kansas City and James Conzelman, football coach.

LECTURE ON SNOW CRUISER

Designer Thomas C. Poulter to Discuss Its Use in Antarctic.

Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, scientific director of the Armour Research Foundation, affiliated with the Illinois Institute of Technology, will discuss the use of the snow cruiser in the Antarctic Tuesday at 8:15 p. m. at Soldan High School. The lecture, sponsored by the Washington University Association, will be repeated Wednesday night.

Dr. Poulter is the designer of the 55-foot snow cruiser, which is now being used by the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. He accompanied the cruiser to the Antarctic last year and returned in April to assume his work with the foundation.

Chatham Village, Pittsburgh, a Pleasant Place to Live

DESIGNERS kept in mind the amenities of life for the middle-income group of tenants as well as the provision for mass housing of 200 families. Picture shows the large court of the second and last group of dwellings erected.

Middle-Income Group Housing Profitable

Continued From Page One.

and hedges; places and removes the screens annually, and clears snow from the paved walks. A block of stores meets various retail needs.

Tennis courts, a softball field, volleyball and horseshoe pitching areas, children's playground and trails through 25 acres of undeveloped wooded hillside constitute recreational facilities. At the remodeled house converted into a community center, groups interested in discussion, dramatics, arts and crafts, bridge, gardening, photography and other subjects, and mothers' clubs, hold forth under the tenants' own control.

Nine Years of Operation.

"The nine years of operation of Chatham Village," says Ingham, summarizing, "have demonstrated to the satisfaction of its builders that low-cost housing offers a sound medium for the investment of capital funds. Its continued popularity as a residential community testifies to the soundness of the theory that people prefer to live in a planned community in the heart of a city, rather than in a neighborhood of houses built by individual builders on single lots, each house without any regard to the house next door or across the street, and lacking the amenities that the planned community affords.

"A development of this type, which is to be held in a single ownership over a period of years, and motivated by sound investment purposes, will be protected from many of the perils of invasion that beset the ordinary district of single-family houses owned by many separate owners. Physical maintenance of all the properties, under large-scale operation, can be permanently guaranteed. The district can be protected from invasions of undesirable use, regardless of the adequacy or inadequacy of city zoning systems.

"In short, the district, if large enough and if wisely administered, can be maintained against neighborhood depreciation and blight, and should become increasingly desirable as trees and other landscape features develop. It can provide the charm of the country in the city."

Comment by J. A. Wolf.

After Ingham described Chatham Village at the City Plan Commission's blight conference, Gregory J. Nooney, chairman of the commission, remarked that any such housing development here would have to be carried out by private capital. Additional legislation would be necessary to encourage it, he added.

Nooney asked J. A. Wolf, manager of Neighborhood Gardens, who has devoted much study to problems of housing, blight and decentralization, whether, in his opinion, more attractive residential sections could spread from the nucleus of Neighborhood Gardens.

"If we don't do that, downtown St. Louis is shot," Wolf replied. "I don't know whether we can. We must not feel a neighborhood is taboo because it contains a warehouse, a store or a factory. Only six minutes walk from downtown, we have everything in our neighborhood but people, because we have nothing for them to live in. Lots of razing of old houses is going on.

"Yet in five years, the rents we can't collect at Neighborhood Gardens total only 1-16 of 1 per cent. We can prove we can bring people downtown to spend at the stores."

Neighborhood Gardens Figures.

Investment in Neighborhood Gardens is $734,868, but the only return has been 4 per cent interest on the first mortgage, originally made for $632,768. This loan, obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and subsequently taken over by the United States Housing Authority, has been reduced in the five years of operation by only $39,768, to $593,000. Last July a default of about $6000 on principal of the first mortgage occurred, but since then a small surplus has been accumulated and it is planned to pay off the arrears soon.

Civic interests—10 men—put up an additional $100,000, secured by second-mortgage bonds, which are entitled to 5½ per cent interest—if earned. There has been no earning and the investment has been profitless. Stock, limited to 6 per cent dividends, consists of 200 shares of class A, held by the civic group, and 10 shares of class B, held by the USHA; no dividends, of course, ever have been paid.

The venture has yielded enough, however, to cover operating and maintenance costs and the general property tax bill for the city, State and schools, amounting to about $11,000 a year. Neighborhood Gardens has become to a considerable extent a yardstick and object lesson in the St. Louis housing problem. As Manager Wolf has put it, its sponsors, learning by painful experience that slum-clearance housing can be successful only with subsidies, have been the "guinea pigs" of experimentation here.

Rent Scale Determining Factor.

The rent scale is the determining factor as to whether modern housing constitutes slum clearance, that is, whether it offers new homes for the former slum dwellers at prices they can afford on minimum workers' incomes. If carrying charges on the investment, together with operating and maintenance costs (including taxes where there is no exemption), are too high, the rents which must be charged are beyond the reach of the poor — and the white-collar workers and kindred classes move in.

Chatham Village was not intended to be slum clearance. Neighborhood Gardens was so intended but failed in that respect. The housing developments being considered by downtown business interests are frankly for the middle-income group, like the Chatham Village dwellers—the people who can be "brought downtown to spend at the stores," in Wolf's phrase. On the other hand, Clinton-Peabody Terrace and Carr Square Village, which the St. Louis Housing Authority is about to build, are designed for slum clearance.

Rents for Clinton-Peabody Terrace and Carr Square Village will not be fixed for some time, but the St. Louis Housing Authority has adopted as its objective the lowest possible rent level, with the policy of attempting to serve people in the low-income bracket. In this connection, it has no illusions as to providing elaborate facilities and no intention of being anything more than a landlord to its tenants. As pointed out heretofore, Neighborhood Gardens found that its rent scale of $22 to $41 per month was too high for former slum dwellers.

The St. Louis Housing Authority, being a legal entity known as a municipal corporation, is exempt from general property taxes. However, by contract with the city it has agreed to pay the comparatively small charge of 3 per cent of gross rental income for municipal governmental services. Neighborhood Gardens, not tax exempt, is paying about 13 per cent of its gross rental income in taxes, nearly two-thirds of which go to the city, the rest to the schools and State.

A new Missouri law, similar to one proposed in New York, is being urged to encourage private capital to take up housing and other property improvements. It would offer a subsidy through exemption, for a specified term of years, from taxation on increments of value created by the improvements. It also would grant the power to acquire sites by condemnation, putting redevelopment corporations on an equal footing with public bodies as to land costs.

Comparative Investments.

Comparison of the investment per family unit in the various centers mentioned herein is interesting. Average cost per apartment of Neighborhood Gardens was $2916. Estimated average cost per dwelling in Clinton-Peabody Terrace and Carr Square Village is $5903. Overall average cost per house in Chatham Village was about $8500. Tentatively, average cost per home in the proposed development of the downtown group would be $4800.

Chatham Village acquired its site at a comparative bargain, as St. Louis land costs go. It paid 40 cents a square foot, while Neighborhood Gardens, buying in a slum area, paid 89 cents. The difference of 49 cents a square foot, applied to the average net space used per house in Chatham Village, would mean a higher cost of $2134 per house. For a 200-house center this would come to $426,800. Such a difference would have increased the investment at Chatham Village by 25 per cent—and would have either cut down the income or increased the rents correspondingly.

In the light of the foregoing superficial survey of some of the financial considerations involved in housing, it may be seen that the field is full of headaches for its sponsors.

MRS. ROOSEVELT GETS HALO AT STUNT PARTY

Gridiron Widows' Santa Rewards 'Good Girl'—New Hat for Madam Perkins.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt found out tonight that Santa Claus thinks she has been a good girl this year.

Before several hundred guests at the White House "Gridiron Widows" party, Santa handed Mrs. Roosevelt a halo, a pair of wings and a roll of paper on which to list requests she gets for gifts.

It was the first holiday festival at the executive mansion. As has been her custom, Mrs. Roosevelt was hostess to wives of Washington correspondents who are members of the Gridiron Club—the men were having their semi-annual "stag" stunt party at a nearby hotel—wives of Cabinet members, other feminine celebrities and Washington newspaper women.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the newspaper women take turns in getting up the stunts. This time it was up to the Women's National Press Club and the Washington Newspaper Women's Club.

Present for President.

The Press Club drafted Santa as co-conspirator and put on a skit entitled "Tweren't the Night Before Christmas—But Santa Shopped Early This Year."

For President Roosevelt, who didn't get back from his Caribbean trip in time to be honor guest at the men's party, Santa left a present with Mrs. Roosevelt. It was a large alarm clock intended to help the President get to press conferences on time.

For Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State, Santa had a market basket filled with packages of tea, coffee, sugar, eggs—everything to help her be a "good neighbor."

Plumes and Veil.

For Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who for years has worn a conservative black tricorn, Santa had a new hat—a loud-colored creation trimmed with plumes, flowers and a veil.

For Dorothy Thompson, whom Santa described as a modern Brunhild, who knows a good fight when she sees one and is smart enough to get on the winning side, he had a pair of boxing gloves.

For Alice Roosevelt Longworth, one of Mrs. Roosevelt's Republican cousins and sometimes her caustic critic, Santa had a pink baby elephant and a nursing bottle. He remarked that the little creature should grow to be a big elephant by and by.

Although it was not her turn, Mrs. Roosevelt with the help of Mrs. Henry Morgenthau Jr., wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, wrote and enacted an "off-the-record" skit.

REGINALD W. HEYS, ORGANIST, TO PRESENT RECITAL TODAY

The December organ recital in Graham Memorial Chapel, Washington University, will be given at 3 p. m. today by Reginald W. Heys of Tuscan Temple and First Church of Christ, Scientist, University City.

Next of the eight monthly recitals will be given Jan. 19 by Mrs. Doyne Neal of Central Presbyterian Church, Clayton.

Today's program:

Suite Gothique — — — — — Boellmann
Canzabile — — — — — — Franck
Berceuse et Priere — — — — Guilmant
Chorale, Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring—Bach
Two Melodies for Flute
L'Organo Primitivo — — Pietro Yon
Intermezzo — — — — — Callaerts
Song of the Basket Weaver, from St. Lawrence Sketches, Alexander Russell
Air in A Minor — — — — — Bach
Dreams — — — — — — R. S. Stoughton
Noel— — — — — — — Dudley Buck

W P A CONCERT ORCHESTRA TO PLAY AT JEWEL BOX TODAY

Group, Directed by Frank Panus, Will Feature Madelyn Young, Soprano.

The St. Louis WPA concert orchestra, under direction of Frank Panus, featuring Miss Madelyn Young, soprano, will play at the Jewel Box in Forest Park from 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. today. Tomorrow at 9 a. m. and again at 3:30 p. m. it will play at Grade School No. 1, Litzsinger and North and South roads, Brentwood.

The orchestra will give a concert at the Downtown Y. M. C. A. Wednesday at 7:15 p. m. and at the Y. M. H. A. Thursday at 8:30 p. m. The WPA brass sextet will play at the North Side Y. M. C. A. at 11:30 a. m. tomorrow and at Kingdom House Wednesday at 8 p. m. It will give a concert at the Railroad Y. M. C. A. Thursday at 7 p. m. and at the Salvation Army Friday at 7 p. m.

Income of Kansas City Families On Relief Is Only Half of Minimum Needed for Health, Survey Shows

Social Workers Find People Often Go Hungry, Sick Can't Get to Clinics—Most Heads of Families Over 45 and Unskilled.

A study of the condition of families on relief in Kansas City, made by the Kansas City Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers, shows that the average total income from all sources is only half of that necessary for maintenance according to minimum standards of decency and health.

This study is included in the report under the title "Stones for Bread" recently published by the Missouri Association for Social Welfare and sent to State officials and members of the Legislature. The scope of this report, which included recommendations for an increased State relief program, was described in last Sunday's Post-Dispatch.

In the Kansas City study the investigators found that 98 per cent of the relief families had total income less than the "minimum budget," and that in more than half the cases the income was less than 50 per cent of the minimum.

"Income" included all forms of public relief, cash allowances, grocery orders, surplus commodities, rent orders, any family earnings from part-time employment or from keeping roomers, and also any contributions from friends and relatives. In the aggregate about 30 per cent of the income came from sources other than public relief. Landlords and grocers were described in the report as having made substantial involuntary contributions to the relief families in the form of unpaid rents and grocery bills.

What It Means.

Asking the question, "What do these inadequate incomes mean in terms of human beings?", the quoted study continued: "They mean that men and women and children often go hungry; they mean that sick people cannot get to the clinics because they have no carfare; they mean that sick men and women and often children have no inside water supply, no means of preparing cooked foods; they mean that some of our citizens live in clapboard shacks and move from one condemned building to another, keeping just ahead of the wreckers.

"These facts are ones which every Missourian should know. We would do well to examine the physical and moral consequences of allowing such conditions to continue to exist."

One of the cases cited is that of a family of two—"Billy," 12 years old, living with his aged grandmother. Their total income including relief was said to be less than half of what they should have to live on minimum budget standards.

The investigator reported the grandmother's comment as follows: "I couldn't do without Billy, because I have trouble with my heart and he runs all the errands and picks up some money selling junk. I know the Government is doing all it can. It helps a lot. But sometimes we run out of food before the next order comes. Billy doesn't seem to mind. When there's nothing to cook he eats a piece of bread. He works mighty hard—washing his own shirt and underwear every night and drying them by the stove for school in the morning."

Family Thrice Evicted.

There was the case of a 58-year-old man and his wife and their two youngest children, still living at home. They lived in three rooms in the basement of a large tenement. They had moved three times in two years because of evictions. The rent for their three basement rooms was $6 a month.

The investigator reported: "In spite of the surroundings, the 14-year-old daughter was clean and neat. She apologized for the appearance of their home. But her tone was bitter as she discussed the price of clothing, the costs and quantities of food and household supplies. She said they had tried having a roomer to bring in some more money, but then she and her 10-year-old brother had had to occupy the cot bed, and anyway the roomer left because he didn't like not having any bed linen.

"The father had worked for 20-odd years on a farm, but as he never had an opportunity to attend school he is illiterate and can do only the most unskilled labor. When his eyesight began to fail and dizzy spells developed he came to Kansas City from a nearby Missouri county, hoping to find something lighter than farm work. For two years he was a night watchman, but when his eyes failed more and more he had to give that up.

"He idolizes his daughter and wants to give her the full childhood and the education he never had. He said: 'She is so ambitious for a chance to get ahead and get out of this. But now she has to stay out of school, too, because she has no clothes.'"

Survey of Capabilities.

A special effort was made in the Kansas City study to learn what kind of work the "unemployable" heads of relief families had done, and what education they had.

"Three-fourths of them are 45 years of age, or older," the investigators reported, "and one-fourth have already reached the age of 65. It might well be asked why this group is not receiving old-age assistance, especially since keeping them on general relief seems an unnecessary expenditure of State money in view of the fact that there is Federal Government matching of old-age assistance funds, while money for general relief comes entirely from State funds.

"Are they being kept on general relief because the Social Security Commission staffs are working under too much pressure to make the transfer? It is considered outside the scope of this study to answer that particular question, since it would involve an examination of administrative costs and the size of the case loads that visitors are expected to carry. The question is, however, one with which the taxpayers of Missouri might well concern themselves.

Few Finished High School.

"An examination of their education shows that about one out of every three of the total group left school in the fourth grade or before, four out of every five left school either before or at graduation from the eighth grade and only six out of every 100 completed high school. So much for formal education. When we examine the material on special and vocational training the picture is much the same. Nine out of every 10 have had no vocational training.

"The kinds of work they did is an important consideration in exploring what chances they have to secure re-employment. Of the men, three out of every four did manual labor, while of the remaining fourth, half were salesmen. Among the women, half of those who worked at all did housework in other people's homes and another fourth were unskilled factory workers. One out of every five, however, had no work experience outside her own home; the work of these women has been homemaking and the rearing of children. For them the barrier to employment is not alone that of no industrial experience, but in many instances they have been left bewildered and unable to start a new way of life by the death or desertion of their husbands."

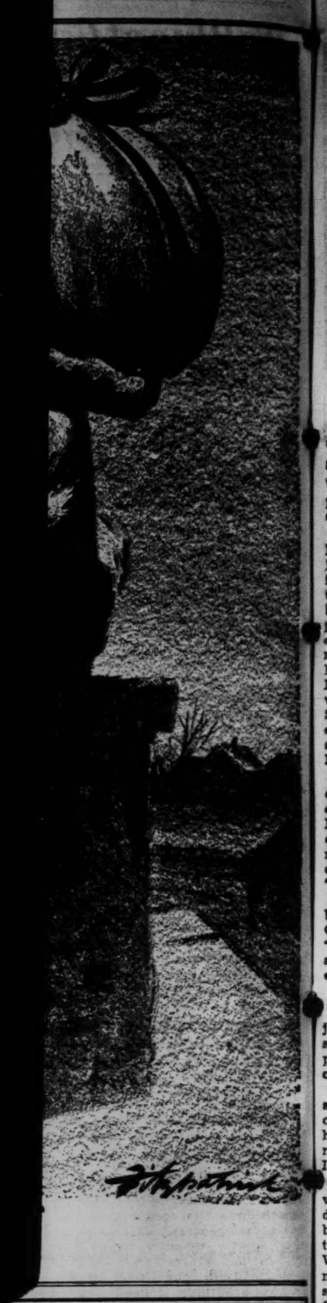
The conclusion of the Missouri Association for Social Welfare from this part of the study was that the great majority of the relief families not only were unable to help themselves, but at the best suffered from inadequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care.

$49,000 FOR FOOD STAMP PLAN

Kansas City to Start Program on Monday.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 14 (AP).—Horace R. McMorris, city finance director, has turned over to the Federal Government a check for $49,000 with which the food stamp plan for persons on Federal relief rolls will be started Monday.

Officials estimated 31,000 families would be eligible to participate in the plan and that approximately $4,500,000 worth of stamps would be spent in food stores here annually.



Miss Cather's New Novel

Books in the News

has been an unusual literary year hat new books by three of America's reatest novelists have appeared, to e inevitable appraisals of their progdecline.

st Hemingway, in his deeply moving Whom the Bell Tolls," undoubtedly athe zenith of his career thus far. Sinewis is still far below his "Mai and "Babbitt" days in "Bethel Merbut the book is a decided advance is previous mediocre work, "The l Parents." Now Willa Cather pro-Sapphira and the Slave Girl" (Alfred pf, New York), her first book in five nd, like Lewis', an advance over her eceding novel, "Lucy Gayheart." (As fourth luminary, John Steinbeck's rapes of Wrath," published last year oes marching on.")

Cather's new book is laid in a setting era new to her distinguished series els. The rolling plains of pioneer Ne, the sunny mesas of the Southwest e rocky heights of old Quebec have he scene of her most successful preworks. This time, she chooses the ountry of Virginia, in the ante-bellum when a society based on human was approaching its last gasp.

• • •

book is no tract, but it is neverthepoignant study of slavery's effect upon hites and blacks. The "slave girl" of le is Nancy, handsome mulatto whom ra, invalid mistress of Mill House, tes out of an unfounded jealousy. mple story centers about these two e reactions of the other characters to gic duel between them.

actors in this drama are not so vigdrawn as in Miss Cather's earlier nor is the story so skillfully unfoldhe denouement, by means of a "Zater" epilogue, in which the writers in the first person, is a somewhat certing device. As a stylist, howMiss Cather remains supreme. Her clarity and precise simplicity are a delight, whether in description, inor dialogue.

Cather's art is that of the cameo or miniature painter. It demon, in clean, delicate strokes, what opher Morley once called one of "the ed pains of art: nostalgia for lost sim." Although the new book must rat Miss Cather's earlier masterpieces, ertheless a highlight of American litproduction for 1940, a quiet, lyric in an era of deeper, harsher tones.

F. G.

wo Books of Comic Drawings.

UYAS WILLIAMS' "Fellow Citizens" Doubleday, Doran, New York) and e Price's "Good Humor Man" (Farrar nehart, New York) are recommended st aids to "getting away from it all." are books of comic drawings and car by experts in their respective fields. yas Williams portrays the humorous s of class reunions, commuters, club nd bores of genteel America. George draws a madder, more fantastic world venly characters, not Okies or bums, roofs of the belly-laugh set.

h artists have a drollness of their own, ach sees a different world. The Wi world might be definitely located in a n suburb, while the Price world is a re of realism anywhere plus the Priceination. Their books, however, migh ually enjoyed in a Boston or any othe rb.

D. R. F.

BOOK STORES' BEST SELLERS

ACCORDING to the New York Herald Tribune the books now most in demand at book stores throughout the country rank as follows:

FICTION

FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS, by Ernest Hemingway, reported by 72 booksellers out of total 72; **OLIVER WISWELL,** by Kenneth Roberts, 65; **MRS. MINIVER,** by Jan Struther, 55; **THE FAMILY,** by Nina Fedorova, 40; **THE VOYAGE,** by Charles Morgan, 26 and **FAME IS THE SPUR,** by Howard Spring 25.

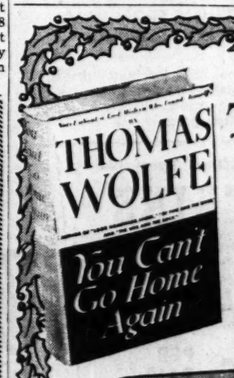
NON-FICTION

THE WAVE OF THE FUTURE, by Anne Morrow Lindbergh, 45; **A TREASURY OF THE WORLD'S GREAT LETTERS,** edited by M. L. Schuster, 44; **TRELAWNY,** by Margaret Armstrong, 38; **I MARRIED ADVENTURE,** by Osa Johnson, 21; **NEW ENGLAND: INDIAN SUMMER,** by Van Wyck Brooks, 20, and **AUDUBON'S AMERICA,** edited by Donald C. Peattie and **FROM MANY LANDS,** by Louis Adamic, 18 each.

Two Gifts at One Low Price!
$49.95 G-E CLEANER
AND BOYS' OR GIRLS'
$35 BICYCLE
BOTH $49.50
While Limited Supply Lasts—Only
W. H. STANLEY & CO.
EASY TERMS 5069 DELMAR OPEN NIGHTS FO. 0225

440th Thousand*

Ernest Hemingway's
For Whom the Bell Tolls
The Christmas gift novel for 1940
* including Book-of-the-Month Club
Everywhere · $2.75 SCRIBNERS



To Give..to Own
we recommend
YOU CAN'T GO HOME AGAIN
By Thomas Wolfe
His final novel and crowning achievement. If he had never written another line, this story of a lost modern who found himself would bring him immortality. "An authentic work of art . . . of genius." —Chicago Tribune. 743 pages, $3.00. (Harper & Brothers).
DOUBLEDAY, DORAN BOOK SHOPS
Books of All Publishers
310 N. 8th St., Near Olive CHestnut 6880
4939 Maryland Ave., Chase Bldg. FOrest 3626
Webster Groves, Mo., 16 N. Gore St. WEbster 2651
No charge for our exclusive gift wrapping.

Post-Dispatch want ads are useful in many ways. They rent rooms, they sell used but useful or new articles, they recover lost articles, bring help and—but turn to the want pages and see the variety of wants they fill. It is a profitable plan to read these daily want ad

MRS. F. C. ORTHWEIN FUNERAL TOMORROW

Suffered Heart Attack Shortly Before She Was to Attend Debutante Party.

Funeral services for Mrs. Jeanette F. Orthwein, widow of Frederick C. Orthwein, will be tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of a son, Frederick Orthwein Jr., 48 Portland place.

Mrs. Orthwein, who was 65 years old, suffered a heart attack Friday night in her apartment at the Park Plaza Hotel while awaiting the arrival of a daughter, Mrs. Charles C. Thatcher, who was to accompany her to a debutante party given by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. William D. Orthwein Jr. She had talked to her daughter over the telephone 10 minutes before the attack occurred.

Mrs. Orthwein's husband was head of the grain firm established by his father, William D. Orthwein, and was active on the Merchants' Exchange for more than 30 years. Her father was William F. Neidringhaus, founder of the Granite City Steel Co. and the National Enameling and Stamping Co.

Surviving, in addition to her daughter and son, are another son, Richard W. Orthwein; a brother, Albert W. Niedringhaus, and a sister, Mrs. Nathaniel B. Randolph.

Osteopaths Meet Tuesday.

Dr. Irwin L. Schindler of Kansas City will be the principal speaker at a dinner meeting of the St. Louis Osteopathic Association, Tuesday evening at Forest Park Hotel.

Dies Before Party

—Jules Pierlow Photo.

MRS. JEANETTE F. ORTHWEIN

GOLD IMPORTS IN NOVEMBER INCREASE TO $330,112,851

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—The Commerce Department has reported that gold imports climbed a little in November to $330,112,851, about $5,000,000 more than October.

The British Empire, which uses gold as its principal method of paying for war supplies in the United States, was as usual the principal shipper. Canada sent $262,721,000, Australia $14,441,000, South Africa $6,182,000, and India $2,170,392.

Other major shipments were $15,462,000 from South America, including $12,984,000 from Argentina and $1,047,624 from Chile. Japan sent $12,186,000, and Portugal $9,286,000.

Silver imports totaled $4,721,230, almost the same as in October, and included $2,257,000 from Mexico, $1,279,000 from Japan, $458,000 from Peru, and $318,000 from Canada.

Although most of the imported gold was sold to the United States Treasury, some was added to foreign deposits of gold under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks. This kind of metal increased $39,494,614 to a total of $1,815,089,814.

Gold exports were $5746 and silver exports $67,793.

Just How Secret Is Missouri Ballot, What Can Be Done?

Continued From Page One.

see how the ballot is made out if they wish to. The chief concern of election officials in these cases is usually to see that the accompanying affidavit is in correct legal form.

Maryland has another method which is reported to have been effective in preserving secrecy, but which does not conform to the constitutional requirements made in Missouri, hence could not be used here unless the Constitution were amended.

Maryland has, at the top of its ballot, a detachable stub on which the voter's name and sequence number are written by an election official. The voter marks his ballot, and hands the folded sheet to the election clerk, who detaches the stub and places it on a string with stubs from other ballots. The clerk takes the voter's folded ballot and places it in the box. It comes out of the box for counting with no number on it. The ballots, of course, must be as numerous as the stubs, and no more so, and a careful count is made in this respect.

As can be seen, the Maryland method does not meet the requirement of the Missouri Constitution, that the number of each ballot shall be recorded opposite the voter's name. Some other states have plans similar to that of Maryland; in Nevada the numbered stub is detached from the ballot after certain formalities, and is destroyed.

The Illinois system does away with the numbering of the ballot, and the ballot, as placed in the box, bears no identifying mark. Some Illinois election officials believe a numbering system is needed, and a proposal for detachable stubs on ballots was embodied in a bill presented to the last Legislature. The bill, however, did not get out of committee.

Governor-elect Donnell, in a recent Sunday Post-Dispatch interview, referred to the Republican State platform pledge for a secret ballot as a promise which he hoped to be able to carry out, but said he had not informed himself as to possible methods for such a change.

Some amending of the statutes would be necessary to make any change in the present system. Statutory changes could be recommended by the Governor and enacted by the Legislature, in time to be in effect for the 1942 State and local election.

Thomas A. Edison Bridge Opened.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 14 (AP).—The snip of scissors officially opened today the $4,000,000 Thomas Alva Edison Memorial Bridge spanning the Raritan River near Perth Amboy. It was constructed as a by-pass to eliminate a traffic bottleneck between shore resorts and the metropolitan area.

U. S. Army Nation's Biggest Business

Continued From Page One.

are the first group ever encountered by the writer to whom it has never occurred to feel the least dread of the German war machine. Since it is using tools with which they are familiar, and many of which were invented in this country, they do not for a moment think of it as something miraculous, superhuman or invincible. By the same token, it is the only group in the writer's experience which habitually speaks of Hitler's conquests without a vestige of moral reprobation. In their eyes, the Nazi commanders and troops, having a professional job in hand, did it with admirable competence. A strong feeling resulted that military officers form an international caste.

American officers regard as propaganda for the credulous all expressons of contempt uttered by Nazi spokesmen for the military establishment of the United States. The respect in which the American army is held by the Reichswehr is proved, they hold, by the fact that for many years its best soldiers were sent here to study.

At Fort Knox, Lieut. Col. Percy G. Black, assistant intelligence chief of the Armored Force and for three years an observer with the German army, including the Polish campaign, disclosed that there are two men with the privilege of entering the Fuehrer's room without knocking, at any hour of the day or night. One is Col. Warlimont and the other is Brig. Gen. Adolph von Schell. The first, as an exchange officer, mastered the American army's scheme for industrial mobilization. The second, a graduate of the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., followed closely the development of mechanized warfare in this country from its beginning in 1928 to the earliest armored unit of 1937.

Drastic Revolution.

The 17 Washington correspondents who, at the invitation of Gen. Marshall, made a 4000-mile airplane tour of Fort Knox, Fort Sill, Ok.; Forts Bliss and Sam Houston, Tex., and Fort Benning, saw the army in the process of a silent but drastic revolution. It was probably the last glimpse of this organization as traditionally divided into Regular Army, National Guards, Reserves and conscripts. The ultimate plan is to fuse all elements into a homogeneous entity, a true national army, with distinctions abolished between Federal and state troops, enlisted and selected men.

Except for the National Guard, this program offers little difficulty. Seasoned units like the Second Infantry Division at Fort Sam Houston have already been stripped of 75 per cent of their personnel to provide a framework for new organizations, and the gaps have been filled with recruits. It was mostly novices who manned gun crews and tanks for a demonstration at Fort Knox. Sergeants, corporals and trained privates had been commandeered as instructors and cadres for two new armored divisions which are to be activated from selected men after Jan. 1.

For the present, no National Guard divisions are being touched. They are to be restored intact to their respective states. The time is not remote, however, when all such bodies will be trained in Federal rather than state camps. An opinion current in high quarters is that sooner or later the National Guard must submit to total absorption in the national army, or else be relegated to the status of Home Guards.

Draft and Volunteers.

The army on Dec. 4 consisted of something like 520,000 officers and men, as against 260,000 on June 30. The increase is accounted for by National Guardsmen and Reserves summoned to the colors, a swarm of voluntary enlistments and the earliest contingents under the Selective Service Act. When this legislation was being discussed, many Senators and Representatives argued that the volunteer system should first have a trial. Conscription has proved the greatest stimulus to enlistment the country has ever seen. The record in this respect has been so high that the draft quotas of most of the states have had constantly to be revised. It is estimated that the army of 1,400,000 to be organized by June 15 will contain about 800,000 volunteers and 600,000 selected men.

By general agreement, the human material of the army now in formation is the best in the world. Its officers are fond of recalling that American citizen troops, only a few months from office and factory, were able to take the measure of the finest Germany could offer in the World War. The material today is even better, they argue. Because the depression closed normal doors of civil employment, high school and college students have flocked by thousands to seek a career in the army. In reception centers at several reservations the writer saw their first conscript arrivals. They appeared to be of precisely the same type as the enlisted men. It is true that nearly all of them were volunteers.

Recruits were shown at drill the first, second, third and fourth weeks of their service. The difference between beginners and veterans of a month was striking, in health, bearing, poise and self-confidence.

Attractions of the Army.

A suspicion grew that when the army's attractions become familiar, it will offer formidable competition as an employer to private business and industry. The soldier is liberated from all responsibilities of livelihood. Shelter and clothing are free; so also are medical and dental care. The days, spent largely out of doors, are active and wholesome. Food is plentiful and inviting. The party lunched one day at the privates' mess of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, a Negro regiment at Fort Benning. There were vegetable soup, lemonade instead of water, oyster loaf, scalloped corn, peas, onions, pickles, sweet potato pie and coffee. There would have been turkey besides, but the doughboys had been there first and none was left.

Army life is no longer a routine of "squads right!" The national mechanical bent has full play. To be driven are thousands of staff, command, scout and combat cars, to say nothing of tanks. In machine shops without number are motorcycle, automobile and airplane engines to tinker with. Then there are crowds of strange and fascinating machines, such as range finders and sound detectors with electric nerves and huge ears of steel. Instruction is open in hundreds of trades.

Firm, but Kind.

In a remount station at Fort Bliss were seen horses only a few days from the range which submitted without the quiver of a muscle to be saddled, bridled and mounted. The theory is that no horse needs to buck or to be "broken." Instead, the animals are put through a process called "gentling." The same policy, firm but kind, is used with American soldiers. The day of the tough sergeant and iron-fisted corporal is over. The change is due to motives of tactics as well as humanity. The machine gun has ended massed troop assaults. The modern battle line tends to become a great series of dog fights, in which the result may well be determined by the private soldier's spirit, initiative and resource. The new discipline aims not to crush but to stimulate such qualities.

Drilling in an awkward squad today may be some lad who is destined to become head of the army. Careers are opened to talent through a vast military educational system, with equivalents ranging from kindergarten to post-graduate university. There are schools for candidates in which private soldiers are encouraged to study, leading to examinations for commissions. Specialty courses follow in such institutions as the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, the Infantry School at Fort Benning and the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe. Next, for selected officers, comes the Staff and Command School at Fort Leavenworth. At the top stands the War College in Washington, to which are sent the best graduates of the Staff and Command School for training in problems of strategy.

Risen From Ranks.

As examples, the ambitious rookie may look to numerous high officers in the army who have risen from the ranks. The topmost of these is Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, commanding the Second Field Army. The same career has been achieved by two corps commanders, Maj. Gens. Walter Krueger and Kenyon A. Joyce. In the presence of the correspondents, Maj. Gen. Bruce Magruder, commanding the First Armored Division at Fort Knox, took obvious pride in pointing out to a group of recruits, assembled for their first drill, that not so many years ago he too, like themselves, was an enlisted soldier.

The army's equipment is either the finest obtainable or eventually will be so. The standard shoulder piece is the Garand semi-automatic rifle, now approaching a daily output of 1000. Machine guns are of both 30 and 50 millimeters in caliber. For long-range and indirect fire, both rifles and machine guns are being replaced by 80-millimeter mortars. The general anti-tank gun at present is one of 37 millimeters. It is effective against light tanks, but not medium or heavy ones. Field artillery consists mostly of famous French weapons of the World War, motorized and modernized. These are the 75-millimeter gun and the 155-millimeter howitzer. The latter—the Schneider of 1918—hurls a 95-pound shell 10 miles.

The French 75 is to become the army's principal anti-tank weapon, and now is being mounted on all medium tanks. Such heavy tanks as are built will be similarly armed. A single hit from one of these guns will instantly put out of action any but the most thickly armored tanks. The place of the 75 in the field is to be taken by the 105-millimeter howitzer, which is just getting into mass production.

120 Housing Projects.

For the shelter of its soldiers, the army has on foot 120 housing projects costing more than $1,000,000 each and 37 more calling severally for expenditures between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000. A camp for only one of its proposed 33 divisions has just been completed at Fort Benning. The outlay was $4,200,000. The total construction now under way is estimated at more than $400,000,000.

For maneuvering fields and firing ranges, the army increased its controls from 1,981,000 acres on July 1 of this year to 8,126,640 on Dec. 4. All these sites are held under purchase, lease or transfer of jurisdiction over public forests and lands from the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior. As this was written, the purchase of 1,189,893 additional acres was under negotiation, while transactions had been completed or begun for the rental of plots in every part of the country, ranging from 50 to 300,000 acres. By June 30 next, it is calculated, the War Department will control a minimum of 10,000,000 acres of real estate, or 15,625 square miles.

There are at present 330 army camps, posts and stations, which are multiplying like mushrooms throughout the nation. One of the largest, Fort Benning, has operating costs at a rate of $36,000,000 a year and will probably double that sum by next spring. The Second Armored Division, at this reservation, for weapons and vehicles alone, represents a capital investment of $24,200,000. There is an identical division, the First, at Fort Knox. Two others are definitely planned, and a total of 10 armored divisions is in prospect, at a cost of a quarter of a billion dollars. As a concrete example of expense, it may be noted that 95,000 gallons are required to fill all gasoline tanks of one armored division, and that on the march it burns 1000 gallons an hour.

Spending Not Extravagance.

Yet the army's new financial motto, "We can't spend enough," is by no means an expression of extravagance. It means literally that despite its best efforts the military establishment will probably be able to use no more than $5,000,000,000 out of $8,509,411,329, in cash and contract authorizations, which was placed at its disposal by Congress for the current fiscal year. The tale for succeeding years will assuredly be different. In the words of Maj. Gen. Charles L. Scott, Acting Chief of the Armored Force during the illness of Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, "spending has just begun." The army is not only the country's largest industry It is well on the way toward absorbing a major segment of the entire national economy.

STOCK LIST IMPROVES [...] LATE WEE[...] TURNOV[...]

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)— The stock market today en[...] fairly steady week with a [...] limp.

While an assortment of sp[...]ties and senior issues exhibit[...] dividual strength, many le[...] slipped a notch or two in the[...] session and closing prices we[...] regularly lower.

Traders apparently found lit[...] spiration in the war news b[...] fairly optimistic business p[...] including actual and prospect[...] dends and pleasing earnings[...] ments, brought in selective b[...] Some speculative contingents[...] ever, inclined to even up ac[...] in order to be on the safe s[...] the event of possible happ[...] over the week end.

Average Price Higher.

The Associated Press avera[...] 60 stocks was off .1 of a po[...] 44.2 but on the week was [...] much. The Dow-Jones avera[...] 65 stocks at 43.95 was .02 of a [...] lower on the day but .25 of a [...] higher on the week.

Large blocks of several low-[...]ed issues, evidently liquidate[...] tax adjustment purposes, pu[...] two-hour volume to 390,360 s[...] The turnover last Saturday am[...]ed to 403,877 shares, largest [...] short day since Nov. 16.

United States Steel lost a [...] and Youngstown Sheet ⅝, [...] Bethlehem finished with a ga[...] ⅛. There were late predictions[...] week's mill operations might[...] owing to shut-downs here and [...] for repairs.

Nickel Plate preferred push[...] at the start but was thrown [...]oss when the company deni[...] ports of plans for refinancing[...] bond maturities through a [...] from the RFC. Jones & La[...] preferred, on the other han[...] vanced 3½ to 106, a new year[...]

Among the Losers.

Among losers were Chrysl[...] S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, B[...] Anaconda, Westinghouse, [...] Carbide, North American, [...] Central and Standard Oil of N[...]

Seaboard Airline sold in [...] of 5000 to 10,000 shares, off[...] of a point at ⅛, a new 1940 l[...]

Emerging with modest im[...]ment were American Telep[...] General Motors, Kennecott, A[...]ican Can, Loew's, Interna[...] Telephone, United Aircraft [...] Texas Corporation.

Trends in the curb were une[...] Giving ground were American C[...] Bath Iron Works and Gulf [...] Puget Sound preferred stocks [...] up 1 to 4 points and Am[...] Cyanamid "B" was ahead a [...] Stocks on the "big board" [...] about held their own Mo[...] edged back Tuesday, were[...] changed Wednesday and up o[...]erage Thursday and Friday.

Late Week Rally.

The modest rallies in the [...] part of the week on bigger v[...] were attributed partly to the [...] of some analysts that the le[...] decline, which had depressed[...] posite prices to about where[...] were in the latter part of Se[...]ber, put the market in a hea[...] technical position.

Propping sentiment was a[...] better view of war shifts, a [...] in Christmas shopping and a[...]tra-seasonal upturn in last v[...] freight loadings. On the ch[...] side was the disclosure of De[...] Commissioner Knudsen that t[...] armament program was laggi[...]

United States Government [...] sprinted to new highs on anno[...]ment of the Treasury's Dec[...] financing plans, calling for a[...]fering of $500,000,000 in ta[...] notes as part of the admin[...]tion's program for terminati[...] tax-exempt privileges on [...] Government issues. Buyers [...] higher for outstanding tax-ex[...] issues.

MOST INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS AT P[...]

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP).—M[...]dustrial raw materials sold at peak[...] for 1940 this week but the genera[...]age of commodities in cash mark[...]clined for the first time in three [...] the Associated Press staple index [...] today.

The index, based on 1926 as 1[...] comprised of 35 wholesale staples, [...] 77.43 from 77.50 a week ago [...] well ahead of last year's 74.29.

The mild setback in the price le[...]phasized the cautious character [...] fall's advance. The general tre[...] been steadily upward, to be sure, [...] wild bidding which accompanied t[...] break of war was absent.

One of the widest falls was in[...] The commodity, a speculative favor[...] scored sharp advances in recent mo[...]

Cotton settled back a bit as th[...] reported smaller demand and new[...] orders slackened. Prospects of ad[...] foreign supplies of wool influence[...] prices despite huge Government or[...] the books of weavers. Stagnant [...] for silk coincided with declining quo[...]

Cattle climbed down a notch af[...]ing three-year peaks. Wheat felt [...]pact of favorable reports on the [...] crop.

Eggs, also selling at the best p[...] several years earlier this month, r[...] trifle. Other staples lower inclu[...] lamb, lard, cocoa and coal.

Lumber advanced as hammers [...] on new housing for the expande[...] Turpentine followed suit. Scrap s[...]creased in price despite recent off[...]forts to curb further rises.

A gain in sugar was associated [...] 1941 quota announcement below t[...]pectations. Butter continued the ri[...] put it near a three-year top.

Hogs moved up a little furthe[...] with rye, oats, corn and rubber.

Analysis of the index follows:

	Dec.13.	Pv.Wk.
35 commodities	77.43	77.5[...]
Industrials	*94.54	94.4[...]
Food	59.42	59.4[...]
Livestock	78.05	78.7[...]
Grains and cotton	70.67	70.4[...]
Textiles	66.12	66.3[...]
Non-ferrous metals	84.40	84.4[...]

*New 1940 high.

DIVIDENDS, EXTRAS

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 1[...] —The board of directors of the [...] News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock C[...] a special year-end dividend of [...] on common stock, payable Dec[...] stockholders of record Dec. 15, [...] payment of $1.25 on the $5 [...] stock, payable Feb. 1 to stockh[...] record Jan. 15.

WE BUY, SELL OR TRADE NEW AND USED
CAMERAS
LEICA - ZEISS - EASTMAN
Give a Movie for Xmas
TERMS NO DOWN PAYMENT
CAMERA EXCHANGE
2650 PARK GR. 1767

CHRISTMAS CEMETERY Wreaths 95c
Other Cemetery Wreaths — — $1.75-$3.50
Christmas Evergreen Grave Blankets, 3-Ft.x6-Ft. Size, $3.95
Open Every Evening Until 9 P.M. Grimm & Gorly 712 WASHINGTON CE. 5000

All Holiday Dry Cleaning at Bargain Prices

Have your garments glowing with newness and freshness. Feminine attire immaculately finished — men's suits faultlessly groomed. Send two garments for one price.

2 for $1.00

Send Your Laundry Out This Month

WE IRON YOUR SHIRTS FREE

The next two weeks are a flurry and bustle for every housewife. There are three things to do for every minute of her time. So send us your laundry. We do it cheaper and better and your shirts are ironed without an extra penny of cost. Our 20-pound for $2.00 bundle returns everything finished and ready to wear. For those who like to iron, our special economy offer is a big 20-pound bundle of damp wash for only 99 cents with shirts ironed free.

WE CLEAN EVERYTHING FROM LAMP SHADES TO EVENING SLIPPERS

Hats, gloves, ties, snowsuits, jodphurs, drapes, boucles, sweaters, bridal veils, scarfs, spreads, rugs, dolls, seat covers, spats, furs, leather goods.

Our Pre-Christmas Special—
CURTAINS
After our experts have processed your curtains to a professional beauty bath they will come back to you sparkling with loveliness. The edges will be as straight as your window frames and the original beauty fully restored.
29c PER PAIR
When sent in any family bundle

GRAND 1515 WEBSTER 4090

White Line LAUNDERERS • DRY CLEANERS
4150 CHIPPEWA

NO DISTANCE TOO FAR... NO ORDER TOO SMALL... FOR OUR ROUTEMEN TO CALL AND DELIVER

3 days left

...To Have Your Gift Photographs Taken ...$1 or 6 for $4.95

No Appointment Necessary
Studio—Basement Economy Balcony

Famous-Barr Co.
Basement Economy Store

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
invites the public to an
ORGAN RECITAL
GRAHAM MEMORIAL CHAPEL
on the Washington University Campus
TODAY, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1940
3 to 4 P. M.
REGINALD W. HEYS, Organist HAMMOND ORGAN

Listen, Santa:
I've worn out two vacuum cleaners and this time I want a Singer.
Singer makes their vacuum cleaners the way they do their sewing machines--to last years and years. This one has built-in headlight, two-speed motor, brush-and-suction combination.
Also, include one of those Singer Hand Vacuums, so I can clean radiators, mattresses, stair carpets. Only $7 down for both!
Mary G.
P.S. I've got a nice, noisy old vacuum I'll let you have for a trade-in.

$7 Down FOR COMBINATION
Terms to fit your budget

SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
823 LOCUST ST.—CHESTNUT 3528
5653 Delmar — PA. 3600 / 5912 Gravois — RI. 2830 / 119 W. Lockwood — RE. 2986 Webster Groves / 4436 Easton — NE. 0276 / 5926 Easton — MU. 5985 / 328 Collinsville — BR. 1814 East St. Louis, Ill.

BE SANTA TO THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Give Them the Enjoyment, Health and Economy That Come With Automatic Heat.
CALL JE. 1900

SAVE UP TO 50%
On Nationally Advertised
STOKERS AND FURNACES
Also BLOWERS

Brand New 1939—10 Lbs. Per Hour STOKERS For Domestic Hot Water ... Complete With Controls ... $79.50 Plus Installation

Brand New 1939—20 Lbs. Per Hour STOKERS Complete With Controls... plus Installation $89.50

BRAND NEW 1939 STOK-A-FURNACES
1—STOKER
1—22" FURNACE
Complete With Controls
ALL FOR $179.50 Plus Installation

FHA NO MONEY DOWN 3 Years to Pay

A CASH XMAS GIFT To You on All 1940 STANDARD STOKERS

We Carry a Complete Line of HEATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT for the smallest home to the largest commercial building
Our Engineering Dept. will survey your heating and air-conditioning requirements at no obligation

STOKER COAL Standard grade, in 5 to 6 Ton lots—Per ton, washed. Conforms with smoke ordinance. $2.95

STOKER COAL Southern Illinois vein, washed and oil treated; 5 to 6 ton lot. Per ton, $3.95

OPEN DAY, EVENINGS AND SUNDAY
We Feature N. O. Nelson Co.'s Products
AIR CONDITIONING CO. OF MO., INC.
1182-84 S. KINGSHIGHWAY FREE PARKING JE. 1900

ONLY 8 More Shopping Days Until Christmas

Read the Advertisements in the Post-Dispatch for Gift Suggestions.

STOCK LIST IMPROVES IN LATE WEEK TURNOVER

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP). — The stock market today ended a fairly steady week with a slight limp.

While an assortment of specialties and senior issues exhibited individual strength, many leaders slipped a notch or two in the brief session and closing prices were irregularly lower.

Traders apparently found little inspiration in the war news but the fairly optimistic business picture, including actual and prospects dividends and pleasing earnings statements, brought in selective bidding. Some speculative contingents, however, inclined to even up accounts in order to be on the safe side in the event of possible happenings over the week end.

Average Price Higher.

The Associated Press average of 60 stocks was off .1 of a point at 44.2 but on the week was up as much. The Dow-Jones average of 65 stocks at 43.95 was .02 of a point lower on the day but .25 of a point higher on the week.

Large blocks of several low-quoted issues, evidently liquidated for tax adjustment purposes, put the two-hour volume to 390,360 shares. The turnover last Saturday amounted to 403,877 shares, largest for a short day since Nov. 16.

United States Steel lost a point and Youngstown Sheet ⅝, while Bethlehem finished with a gain of ⅛. There were late predictions next week's mill operations might slip owing to shut-downs here and there for repairs.

Nickel Plate preferred pushed up at the start but was thrown for a loss when the company denied reports of plans for refinancing some bond maturities through a loan from the RFC. Jones & Laughlin preferred, on the other hand, advanced 3½ to 106, a new year's top.

Among the Losers.

Among losers were Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, North American, N. Y. Central and Standard Oil of N. J.

Seaboard Airline sold in blocks of 5000 to 10,000 shares, off 1-16 of a point at ⅛, a new 1940 low.

Emerging with modest improvement were American Telephone, General Motors, Kennecott, American Can, Loew's, International Telephone, United Aircraft and Texas Corporation.

Trends in the curb were uneven. Giving ground were American Gas, Bath Iron Works and Gulf Oil. Puget Sound preferred stocks were up 1 to 4 points and American Cyanamid "B" was ahead a trifle. Stocks on the "big board" just about held their own Monday, edged back Tuesday, were unchanged Wednesday and up on average Thursday and Friday.

Late Week Rally.

The modest rallies in the latter part of the week on bigger volume were attributed partly to the belief of some analysts that the lengthy decline, which had depressed composite prices to about where they were in the latter part of September, put the market in a healthier technical position.

Propping sentiment was a little better view of war shifts, a boom in Christmas shopping and a contra-seasonal upturn in last week's freight loadings. On the chilling side was the disclosure of Defense Commissioner Knudsen that the rearmament program was lagging.

United States Government bonds sprinted to new highs on announcement of the Treasury's December financing plans, calling for an offering of $500,000,000 in taxable notes as part of the administration's program for termination of tax-exempt privileges on future Government issues. Buyers paid higher for outstanding tax-exempt issues.

MOST INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS AT PEAKS

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP).—Most industrial raw materials sold at peak prices for 1940 this week but the general average of commodities in cash markets declined for the first time in three weeks, the Associated Press staple index showed today.

The index, based on 1926 as 100 and comprised of 35 wholesale staples, declined to 77.43 from 77.50 a week ago but was well ahead of last year's 74.29.

The mild setback in the price level emphasized the cautious character of this fall's advance. The general trend has been steadily upward, to be sure, but the wild bidding which accompanied the outbreak of war was absent.

One of the widest falls was in hides. The commodity, a speculative favorite, has scored sharp advances in recent months.

Cotton settled back a bit as the South reported smaller demand and new textile orders slackened. Prospects of additional foreign supplies of wool influenced lower prices despite huge Government orders on the books of weavers. Stagnant demand for silk coincided with declining quotations.

Cattle climbed down a notch after hitting three-year peaks. Wheat felt the impact of favorable reports on the winter crop.

Eggs, also selling at the best prices in several years earlier this month, reacted a trifle. Other staples lower included tin, lamb, lard, cocoa and coal.

Lumber advanced as hammers pounded on new housing for the expanded army. Turpentine followed suit. Scrap steel increased in price despite recent official efforts to curb further rises.

A gain in sugar was associated with a 1941 quota announcement below trade expectations. Butter continued the rise which put it near a three-year top.

Hogs moved up a little further, along with rye, oats, corn and rubber.

Analysis of the index follows:

	Dec. 13.	Pv. Wk.	Yr. ago.
35 commodities	77.43	77.50	74.29
Industrials	*94.54	94.46	87.63
Food	59.42	59.20	58.14
Livestock	78.05	78.78	64.16
Grains and cotton	70.67	70.48	74.22
Textiles	66.12	66.39	69.14
Non-ferrous metals	84.40	84.43	84.21

*New 1940 high.

DIVIDENDS, EXTRAS

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 14 (AP). —The board of directors of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. voted a special year-end dividend of 60 cents on common stock, payable Dec. 28 to stockholders of record Dec. 18, and a payment of $1.25 on the $5 preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

WEEK ON NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

SPECIAL ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE

Columns: Stocks and Ann. Div. in Dollars. | Sales in 100s. | High for Week. | Low for Week. | Close for Week. | Ch'ge. for Week.

[illegible]

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

BONDS UP IN MOST ACTIVE SATURDAY TRADE SINCE MAY

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP).—Railroad bonds moved into the highest price levels of the year today and imparted modest strength to other sections of the listed market.

Demand for the carrier loans was inspired, brokers said, by the better outlook for the transportation industry as indicated by a contra-seasonal rise in carloadings last week and heavy bookings of holiday passenger traffic, which for some roads has already established new records.

Trading was the most active for any Saturday since May 18. Total sales at $5,738,400, par value, compared with $4,648,000 last Saturday.

The Associated Press average of 10 rail bonds rose .2 of a point to 61.3, a new 1940 high. Other groups in the compilation reflected a steady trend.

Prominent in the day's advance were Southern Railway 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Great Northern 4s, Erie 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, and Western Union 5s.

International Telephone 4½s and 5s rose ¾ and ½, respectively, in heavy turnover following reports the company was dickering for disposal of its Rumanian properties.

Several bonds of Nickel Plate Railroad struck a discordant note when the company denied it planned to borrow money from the RFC to refinance some of its obligations. The 5½s dropped 1½ to 72½, the 4½s yielded 1 to 60½ and the 4s gave up 1¾ at 90. The 3½s were a shade up.

U. S. Governments were extremely inactive and ended with negligible changes either way.

French stamped 7½s rose 4½ points to 74 on sale of a single bond. Denmark 6s dropped 5¾ to 32¼. Canada 4s were up 1⅛.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY INDEX AT NEW DEFENSE DRIVE PEAK

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP).—The Associated Press index of industrial activity resumed its advance this week, rising from 118.5 to 119.5, a new high for the defense drive. A year ago, at the top of the 1939 war boom, it stood at 112.1.

Three components of the index reached new peaks for the year.

Biggest gain this week was in cotton manufacturing. Settling down to work on a huge backlog of Government and civilian orders, mills boosted output contrary to the normal seasonal trend, causing a sharp rise in the index for that line.

Electric power production rose to another new record. The gain was more than seasonal and lifted the power index to a new high for the fourth consecutive week.

Railroad carloadings made a belated spurt, increasing contra-seasonally and boosting that index also to a new 1940 peak. Coal shipments, miscellaneous freight and less-than-carlot merchandise scored gains.

Residential building activity dropped off more than seasonally. New contracts held up exceptionally well for this time of year but completion of work on the large volume of projects started last summer brought a decline in activity.

Automobile makers increased output slightly but the advance for the week was less than normal.

Steel mills cut production a fraction in order to make necessary repairs to hard pressed equipment.

Components of the index, adjusted for seasonal variations, compared as follows:

	Latest Week.	Prev. Week.	Year. Ago.
Automobile prod.	113.4	114.0	105.8
Steel mill act.	128.9	130.1	122.4
Cotton mfr. act.	h144.0	139.4	135.4
Elec. pwr. prod.	h136.7	135.9	129.1
Residential bldg.	118.5	123.4	98.4
Total carloadings	h78.6	76.1	74.0
Composite index	h119.5	118.5	112.1

h-New 1940 high.

DEMAND DEPOSITS, LOANS SHOW GAINS FOR WEEK

Demand deposits in St. Louis Clearing House Association member banks increased $6,865,000 to a total of $383,861,000 in the week. Loans and discounts increased $1,103,000 to $178,903,000.

Clearings amounted to $103,200,000 last week, compared with $112,000,000 the preceding week. The daily average debit to individual account last week was $25,333,000, against $28,866,000.

Local money rates were as follows: Prime commercial paper, ¾@1 per cent; customers' loans, 2@5½ per cent; collateral loans, 2½@6 per cent, and loans secured by warehouse receipts, 2@5 per cent.

744,088 BALES OF COTTON CONSUMED IN NOVEMBER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP). — The Census Bureau reported today that cotton consumed during November totaled 744,088 bales of lint and 108,117 of linters, compared with 770,702 and 112,362 in October this year, and 718,719 and 91,271 in November last year.

Cotton on hand Nov. 30 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,682,278 bales of lint and 453,422 of linters, compared with 1,354,063 and 407,455 on Oct. 31 this year, and 1,782,589 and 370,581 on Nov. 30 last year.

Stock Price Averages

Saturday's Close.
(Compiled by Dow-Jones)

	High.	Low.	Close.	Ch'ge.
30 Industrials	132.74	131.91	132.31	—.04
20 Railroads	27.90	27.78	27.85	....
15 Utilities	20.25	20.05	20.14	—.05
65 Stocks	44.09	43.82	43.95	—.02

Saturday's Close.
(Compiled by Associated Press.)

	High.	Low.	Close.	Ch'ge.
30 industrials	63.6	63.2	63.3	—.2
15 railroads	16.2	16.1	16.2	...
15 utilities	34.8	34.6	34.7	—.1
60 total	44.4	44.1	44.2	—.1

	30 Indus.	15 R. R.	15 Util.	60 Stks.
Saturday	63.3	16.2	34.7	44.2
Friday	63.5	16.2	34.8	44.3
1940 high	74.2	20.5	40.6	52.2
1940 low	52.3	13.0	30.9	37.0

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Associated Press weighted wholesale price index of 35 commodities:

Saturday — 77.38 Friday — — 77.43
(1926 equals 100.)

U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP). — The position of the Treasury Dec. 12: Receipts, $24,999,871.39; expenditures, $32,447,966.36; net balance, $1,666,868,166.48; working balance included $927,375,501.87; customs receipts for month, $12,044,438.12; receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $2,439,891,341.19; expenditures, $4,381,886,780.25; excess of expenditures, $1,941,995,439.06; gross debt, $44,296,560,454.28; increase over previous day, $1,436,572.14; gold assets, $21,858,399,050.74.

UNITS' QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The following units quotations are furnished by National Association of Security Dealers, Inc., which states they do not necessarily reflect actual transactions or firm bids, but should indicate approximate bid prices, and unless otherwise indicated, are as quoted by the sponsors or issuers:

Affil F Inc	2.72	Inc Investors	14.07
Am Bu Shrs	2.97	Keys Cus B 1	27.77
Bullock Fun	12.77	do B 2	21.41
Can In Fund	2.70	do B 3	13.76
Cent Sh Tr	25.50	do B 4	6.57
Corp Trust	2.22	do K 1	15.22
do A A	2.12	do K 2	11.18
Cor Tr Acc	2.12	do S 2	12.28
CorT A A mod	2.55	do S 3	9.14
do Acc Hod	2.55	do S 4	3.62
Cumu T S	4.34	Mary Fund	3.45
Diver Tr C	3.35	Mass Inv T	18.50
do D	5.10	do 2d Fd In	8.70
Dividend Sh	1.11	Mutual Invest	9.36
Fund In Inc	15.55	Nation Wi S	3.44
Gen Inv Tr	4.65	New En Fun	11.47
Group Sec Agri	4.79	NATSh 1953	2.02
do Auto	4.20	do 1955	2.52
do Aviation	7.99	do 1956	2.47
do Bldg	4.91	do 1958	2.07
do Chemical	5.76	Quar In Sh	5.45
do Foods	3.67	Rep Tr Shrs	9.12
do Inv Shrs	2.67	Rep I Fund	3.57
do Mchandis	4.82	Select A S In	8.40
do Mining	5.31	*St Str Inv	65.50
do Petrol	3.87	Trust ABB	.50
do RR Equip	3.71	USEL&P A	14.375
do Steel	5.39	do B	1.84
do Tobacco	4.32	Welling Fund	13.52

*Quotations not furnished by sponsor or issuers; all others are obtained by National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

STOCK TRADE GAINS MUCH, PRICES LITTLE

There was a substantial pickup in volume of trading on the St. Louis Stock Exchange last week but prices were not materially changed, though gains outnumbered losses two to one in the list. The old-time market leaders were again to the front in transactions.

Wagner Electric trade was just short of a thousand shares, the stock closing a little lower. International Shoe and National Candy were down on the week.

Rice-Stix and Sterling Aluminum Products improved.

Stock sales totaled 7931 shares, compared with 5559 the preceding week. Bond sales were $15,900, against $6200.

Stocks and Ann. Div. in Dollars.	Sales for Week.	High for Week.	Low for Week.	Close for Week.	Ch'ge. for Week.
Am Inv .50a	25	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
do pf 2.50	100	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
Brown Sh 2.	515	30	30	30	....
Burkart 4b	152	27	26	27	+1
Co-C B 1.65a	170	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Colum B 1.20	50	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Dr Pepp 1.20	428	12	12	12	....
Elder Mfg ..	8	9	9	9	....
E & W 2d pf7	5	100	100	100	....
Emer El .10b	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	....
do pf 7 ..	4	91	91	91	....
Falstaff .60	360	7½	7	7	....
Gen Shoe 1b.	50	10½	10½	10½	— ½
Griesed W 1a	35	21	21	21	+1
Huttig .50a .	10	9	9	9	....
Huttig pf 7 .	25	97	97	97	....
Hydrau P B.	79	.10	.09	.10	+.02
do pf	25	.95	.75	.90	+.30
Inter S 1.50	428	30½	29½	29½	— ½
Knapp Monar.	150	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
Laclede Chris.	225	7	6¾	7	....
Lac Stl 1.25a	200	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ½
Lemp Brew .	435	.30	.15	.30	+.15
M P&S 1.10a	120	14	14	14	....
Mo P C1.25a	51	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Nat Ca .50a	345	6¼	6	6¼	— ¼
Rice-Stix .50b	695	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
St Louis Car	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
StLPS 'A' ..	30	1.41	1.40	1.40	—.10
Scruggs .25a	140	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅝
Scru 1st pf6	71	98	98	98	+1
do 2d pf 7	1	93	93	93	....
Scullin Steel	175	12½	12	12½	+ ½
do war ..	65	1.30	1.30	1.30	+.20
Sec In pf 5	10	100	100	100	+1
St A P1.20a	1085	8¾	8⅛	8¾	+ ⅝
Wag Elec 2a	970	27¾	27	27	— ½
Vardem Shoe	400	1.50	1.40	1.40	—.10
St L Car 6s†20		75½	75½	75½	+ ½
StLPS inc 4s†104		11⅝	11½	11½	....
Scull Steel 3s†35		81	78½	81	+7

SATURDAY'S SESSION SALES.

Stocks and Ann. Div. in Dollars.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Burkart 4b .	10	26½	26½	26½	....
Gries D. 1a.	35	21	21	21	+1
Huttig pfd 7.	25	97	97	97	....
Hyd P B pfd.	20	.90	.90	.90	+.30
Intl Shoe 1.50	53	29½	29½	29½	— ⅜
Nat Cdy .50a	45	6¼	6¼	6¼	....
Rice Stix .50b	25	4¾	4¾	4¾	....
SterlAP 1.20a	250	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	....
Wag Elec 2a.	20	27¾	27	27	— ⅝

a—Paid or declared in current fiscal year. b—Paid in last fiscal year. Ciphers omitted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing bids and offers on stocks that did not sell during the week follow:

SECURITY.	Bid.	Asked.
A S Aloe	60	62½
Bruce pfd 7	84	92
Burkart Mfg pfd 2.20	32¾	....
Century Elect	3¼	3⅝
Chi&Sou A L pfd .70	14	15
Ely&Walker D G 1st pfd 7	120	....
Ely & Walker D G	16	20
Gen Shoe Co .50a	10	....
Globe-Democrat pfd 7	116	....
Hussmann-Ligonier	7⅝	8
Hyde Park Br Assn Inc	....	44½
Johansen Bros Shoe	1	....
Johnson-St-Shinkle Shoe	13	13½
Key Company	5¼	7
Knapp-Monarch pfd 2.50	36	....
do pfd 2.70	36	....
Landis Shoe Mach 1	....	10
McQuay-Norris	39	40
Meyer-Blanke pfd 7	100	....
National Candy 1st pfd 7	107	....
Natl Bearing Metals	22	28
do pfd 7	102½	....
Rice-Stix D G 1st pfd 7	105¼	....
do 2d pfd 7	88¼	....
St L Bank Bldg & Equip	....	3½
St Louis Screw	5	....
do pfd 7	90	....
Scruggs-V B D G pref 3.50	39	....
Securities Inv Co 2	34	....
Stix Baer & Fuller	8	10½
Southwestern Bell Tel 3½s	110	112
do 3s	107½	108½
St Louis Car 6s	75	80

a-Paid or declared in current year; b-paid in last fiscal year; xx (00) omitted.

CORPORATION REPORTS

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP).—Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., and subsidiaries reported net income for the year ended Sept. 30 of $1,002,261, equal to $1.63 a capital share, compared with $1,156,703, or $1.88 a share, in the preceding year. Roy W. Moore, president, said reduced earnings were due to several factors: provision for 1940 income taxes was $139,327 more than for the preceding fiscal year; war conditions adversely affected profits and prices advanced for all materials used by the company; and expenses incidental to new market development, product promotion and advertising.

HAMILTON, O., Dec. 14.—Champion Paper & Fibre Co. and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income of $1,176,747 for the 28 weeks ended Nov. 10, equal to $1.62 a share on common stock, after all except excess profits taxes. The net for the comparable 1939 period was $725,805, or 85 cents a share.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Foreign exchange closing rates follow (Great Britain in dollars, others in cents). Canada: Official Canadian Control Board rates for United States dollars, buying 10 per cent premium, selling 11 per cent premium, equivalent to discounts on Canadian dollars in New York of buying 9.91 per cent, selling 9.09 per cent. Canadian dollar in New York open market 13⅛ per cent discount or 86.50 United States cents. Europe: Great Britain, official (Bankers' Foreign Exchange Committee rates), buying $4.02, selling $4.04; open market, cables $4.03¾; Germany, 40.07n; (benevolent), 18.55; Finland, 2.05n; Greece, .68n; Hungary, 19.77n; Italy, 5.06; Portugal, 4.01; Rumania, unquoted; Sweden, 23.85; Switzerland, 23.21; Yugoslavia, 2.35n. Latin America: Argentine official 29.77; free, 23.60; Brazil official, 6.05; free, 5.05; Mexico, 20.75n. Far East: Japan, 23.48; Hongkong, 23.77; Shanghai, 6.00.

Rates in spot cables unless otherwise indicated. nNominal.

WEEK'S ACTIVE STOCKS

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP).—Sales, closing price and net change of the 20 most active stocks for the week:

SECURITY.	Sales.	Close.	Ch'ge.
Comwlth& Sou	121,800	13-16	....
U S Steel	87,300	69¾	+ ¼
Socony Vac	60,400	8½	+ ¼
NY NH & H	59,125	⅛	+1-16
Stand Oil N J	50,100	33½	— ¼
Cons Edis	47,200	22⅛	+ ⅝
Gen Elec	45,800	33⅞	+ ⅝
Paramount Pict	44,200	10⅞	+ ⅞
Int Tel & Tel	42,200	2⅞	+ ⅜
Stand Oil Cal	42,000	18⅝	+ ⅜
Nor Am Co	38,500	16⅜	+ ⅝
N Y Central	38,400	13⅞	....
Gen Motors	38,000	50¼	+ ⅝
United Corp	34,600	1¼	— ⅛
Colum G & E	33,300	4½	— ⅛
Sou Pac	32,900	8	— ⅛
Int Nickel	32,700	24½	+ ⅜
N Y Shipbldg	32,600	27¼	+ ⅜
Am Rad & Std San	31,300	6⅝	— ⅛
Anaconda	31,000	27¼	— ⅝

SATURDAY'S ACTIVE STOCKS

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP).—Sales, closing price and net change of the 15 most active stocks today:

Security.	Sales.	Close.	Change.
Seaboard Air	27,600	⅛	—1-16
U S Steel	6,600	69¾	—1
N Y C & St L pf	6,500	31⅛	— ⅝
Radio-Keith-O	6,400	3⅛	— ⅛
Comw & Sou	5,700	13-16	....
Warner Bros	5,300	3⅛	....
Gen Electric	5,100	33⅞	— ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	4,900	2⅞	....
Socony Vac	4,700	8½	....
Cons Edison	4,200	22⅛	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	4,100	3⅜	— ⅛
Stand Oil N J	3,900	33½	— ⅜
Jones & L Stl pf	3,500	106	+3½
Int Nickel	3,300	24¼	— ¼
Schenley Dist	3,300	11⅝	— ⅛

BUY DECEMBER WHEAT, SELL LATER MONTHS

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP).—Buyers were after December wheat in moderate quantities today to even up accounts or acquire deliverable contracts, but deferred options weakened, due to forecast of a large Argentine crop, bearish international trade statistics and private reports of increased country sales in some areas.

A compilation of world wheat and flour exports since Aug. 1 showed business was far below normal. Favorable domestic moisture conditions depressed July wheat, representing the new crop, and the price fell almost a cent.

The most important overnight trade development was the first official estimate of Argentine wheat production, with harvest of the crop already under way. The Government estimated the crop at 293,920,000 bushels, compared with 119,451,000 last season and 336,171,000 in 1938-39. This estimate was above recent private forecasts which ranged around 230,000,000 bushels.

Early losses of about ½ cent were recorded but later prices firmed to around previous closing levels, with December contracts showing the most strength. Trading in December options will cease a week from today.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Dec. 14.—In the cash grain section of the market today wheat was steady, corn ½c lower and oats ¼c off.

Sales made on the floor of the exchange were as follows:

Wheat—No. 1 red winter wheat, 90½; No. 2 red winter wheat, 89½@91½; No. 3 red winter wheat, 90½; No. 2 light garlicky, 91½; No. 4 hard wheat, 86¼.

Corn—No. 3 white corn, 62@63; No. 4 white corn, 61; No. 5 white corn, 59.

Oats—Sample grade white oats, 34½; red oats No. 1, 39; sample grade, 36½.

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Dec. 14.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
WHEAT.				
Chi Dec	89⅝	88⅞	89⅛@89	89¼@⅛
K C Dec	81	80½	80½	81
Minn Dec	83½	83¼	83½	83⅞
Winn Dec	74	73⅝	73⅝	73⅞
Chi May	85⅞	85¼	85⅝@¼	85⅝@⅜
K C May	79⅞	79⅛	79⅛	79⅝@⅞
Minn May	83¼	82⅞	83⅛	83½
Winn May	77⅞	77⅛	77½	77⅝
Chi July	80⅝	80	80⅛@80	80⅞@¾
K C July	74⅞	74¼	74¼	75¼@⅛
Minn July	82⅛	82¼	82¼	82⅝
Winn July	79½	79⅛	79⅛	79⅝
CORN.				
Chi Dec	59⅞	59⅛	59¼@⅜	60
K C Dec	56⅝	56¼	56¼	56⅝b
Chi May	59¾	59¼	59¼@⅜	59⅞@¾
K C May	56⅝	56	56	56⅜½b
Chi July	59⅞	59¼	59½	59⅞@¾
K C July	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	56⅝a
OATS.				
Chi Dec	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞b	39⅝
Minn Dec	34⅝	34¼	34¼	34⅞b
Winn Dec	33⅛	32½	32½	33⅛
Chi May	35⅝	35¼	35⅜b	35½b
Chi July	31⅞	31½	31½b	31¾
RYE.				
Chi Dec	43	42¾	42¾	43b
Chi May	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	47b
Chi July	47¾	47¼	47½b	47⅞a
SOYBEANS.				
Chi Dec	91⅞	89¾	89⅞a	89⅛
Chi May	90¾	89¼	89¼	89⅞@¾
Chi July	90½	89½	89⅝	89¾

Buenos Aires wheat futures closed ⅛ lower: Feb., 55; April, 55⅝.

Opening prices at Chicago were: Wheat—December, 89⅛c; May, 85½@⅝c; July, 80⅛@⅝c. Corn—December, 59⅝c; May, 59¾@⅝c; July, 59⅞c. Oats—December, 39⅛c; May, 35⅝c; July, 31⅞c. Soybeans—December, 89⅝c; May, 89¼@½c; July, 89⅝c. Rye—December, 42⅞c; May, 46⅞c; July, 47¾c.

MILL FEED FUTURES

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Dec. 14. Milifeed futures closing price change for local delivery: Gray shorts were 5c higher to 25c lower. For Chicago delivery: Standard bran 15c higher to 5c lower; standard middlings 15c higher to 5c lower. Sales totaled 1200 tons. Gray shorts, close, December, 22.50 bid, 22.90 asked; standard bran, December, 22.50 bid, 22.90 asked; standard middlings, December, 22.35 bid, 22.75 asked.

	Close.	Prev. Close.
GRAY SHORTS.		
December	22.50b-22.90a	22.50b-22.75a
January	22.90b-23.40a	22.90b-23.40a
February	23.40b-23.90a	23.40b-23.90a
March	23.90b-24.40a	23.90b-24.40a
April	24.20b-24.65a	24.25b-24.75a
May	†24.00	24.00b-24.50a
***STANDARD BRAN.**		
December	22.50b-22.90a	22.40b-22.75a
January	†23.10-23.00	22.75b-23.10a
February	†23.55	23.25
March	23.75b-24.10a	23.80b-24.10a
April	23.20b-23.60a	23.00b-23.50a
May	21.50b-21.90a	21.75
***STANDARD MIDDLINGS.**		
December	22.35b-22.75a	22.35b-22.80a
January	22.85b-23.15a	22.75b-23.25a
February	23.25b-23.70a	23.10b-23.60
March	23.75b-24.20a	24.00
April	23.95b-24.45a	23.95b-24.25a
May	23.95b-24.45	23.95b-24.45a

*Chicago deliveries. †Sales.

EGGS AND POULTRY MARKET

Prices of live poultry and eggs are the gross selling prices, in wholesale quantities, by receivers and dealers, as indicated by members of the trade, bids, offers and actual transactions of the forenoon and preceding afternoon as reported by the St. Louis Daily Market Reporter:

The St. Louis Butter, Egg and Poultry Exchange has extended the end-of-the-week holiday indefinitely.

The "St. Louis Daily Market Reporter" reports no change in the street prices that prevailed Friday, and which follow:

EGGS.

Missouri standards, 27@28c; current receipts, 24½c; pullets, 17c.

Locally graded and candled Mo. No. 1s quotable at 26c.

POULTRY.

FOWLS—5 lbs and over, 13c; 3½-5 lbs., 10½c; leghorns, 8½c.

SPRING CHICKENS—3 lbs. and over, white rocks, 15c; plymouth rocks, 14c; colored, 14c; No. 2, 6@8c; leghorns, 11c; blacks, 11c; pullets, 5 lbs. and over, 13c; pullets, small, 10½c.

FRYERS — Over 2 lbs., white rocks, 16c; plymouth rocks, 15c; colored, 15c; barebacks, 10c; No. 2, 6@8c.

BROILERS—2 lbs. and under, white rocks, 16c; colored and plymouth rocks, 15c; leghorns, 1¼ lbs and under, 15c; blacks 13c; barebacks, 13c.

CAPONS—7 lbs. and over, 20c; under 7 lbs. 18c; slips and leghorns, 16c.

ROOSTERS—Staggy young roosters, 11c; old roosters and leghorn stags, 8½c.

DUCKS — Young, white, over 4 lbs., 11c; small, young, 9c.

GEESE—Young, 11c.

TURKEYS—Young hens, 10 lbs. and up, 17c; toms 14 lbs. and up, 15c; small, 13c; old hens, 13c; old toms, 12c; No. 2, 9c.

SQUABS—Dressed, 35@40c.

GUINEAS — Per dozen, young, 2 lbs. and over, $5; 1½-2 lbs. per doz., $3.25; small, $2.50; old, $2.50.

PIGEONS—75c per doz.

LIVESTOCK ELSEWHERE

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (U. S. D. A.)—Salable hogs 1000; total 11,000; steady market on all available supplies; nothing offered of value to command top prices; few small lots 220-260 lbs butchers $6.20; some low grade underweights $5.75; load around 425 lbs packing sows $5.25, compared week ago good and choice barrows and gilts 160-270 lbs 10@20c higher; weights under 200 lbs up most; heavier butchers steady to 5c higher; packing sows 5@10c off.

Salable cattle 200; calves 100; compared Friday last week: Strictly choice and prime steers and yearlings steady; all others 25c lower; with medium to good weights and steers 25@50c off; few fed steers and yearlings above $14 and $13.50 respectively; extreme top price light steers $15.10; modest supply $14@15; best yearlings $14.25; heifer yearlings $12; medium to good shortfed steers and yearlings $8.50@12.50; with common kinds $7.25@8; heifers steady to 25c lower, bulk crop $10.75 down to $8.50; cows closed active, especially on cutters and common beef cows selling at $5.75 down; sausage bulls strong at $7.35 down, but vealers 50c lower, mostly $10 down, very few choice heavies at $10.50.

Salable sheep none; total 700; compared Friday last week: Fat lambs weak to 25c lower, mostly 15@25c off; sheep about steady, feeding lambs steady to strong; top $9.60 on load choice 80 lbs fed Western lambs to shippers, bulk good to choice fed Westerns and natives 100 lbs down $9.25@9.50, mostly $9.25@9.35 late; heavy lambs averaging 103-111 lbs $9@9.25, few down to $8.75 late; yearlings $7.50@8.50; slaughter ewes $2.50@4.50.

THE BOND MARKET

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP).—Following is a complete list of closing prices of bonds traded in today on the New York Stock Exchange:

SECURITY.	Close.	SECURITY.	Close.
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Treasury.			
3¼ 41	102-20	2½ 53-49	108-24
3¼ 45-43	108-14	2½ 60-58	111-26
3¼ 46-44	109-17	2½ 65-60	111-16
3¼ 47-45	110-6	NYC 3 80	103⅝
3¼ 49-46	113-17		
CORPORATION BONDS.			
All cv 5 44	96½	do W 5 55Aa	1
All cv 5 49	83⅛	do W 5 78	5⅝
Alle 5 50 st	62	Det Ed 4½61	105⅝
All Ccv 4 52	107¾	do 4 65	108
A&P P 5 2030	53¼	D T T 4½61	102
AIGC5½49	104½	Erie rf 5 67	18⅝
AT&T5½43	104—13-32	do 5 75	18⅞
do 3¼ 66	110½	do 1st 4 96	83½
do 3¼ 61	110½	do g 1 4 96	43
AWW&E6 75	110½	do cv 4 53A	37
An C4½50	104⅞	do cv 4 53 B	37
ACN 4s 67	37	F&AR 3½48	103⅝
An Ar 4 96	49½	FEC 5 74	7¼
Arm 5 47	106½	do 5 74 ct	6⅝
do 4 55	105⅝	GSC 5½49	89
AT&SF 4 95	109	Good 4¼ 56	105⅝
Atl& B 4 33	11	G NR 5½ 52	107⅝
ACL 1 4 52	73	Gt Nor 5 73	101⅝
do cl 4 52	70	do 4½ 76 D	95¼
do 4½ 64	58	do 4½77 E	94⅝
do 5 45	75½	do 1st4¼61	107¼
B&O1stm48 st	71½	do 4 46 G	104⅝
do 95 st A	35⅝	do 4 46H	98¾
do 95 stC	39⅝	do 3¾ 67	85⅞
do 2000 st D	35⅞	GM&O in 2015	37
do 98 st F	35¾	G & St 4½61	105
do cv 60 st	13	GulfM&O4s75	64
do 4 48	71⅝	Ho V 4½ 99	127
do 4 48 ref	70½	Hou 5 37	57½
do PLE&WV 4s	7	HOT 4¼54	102½
51st	57⅝	Hud C 5 62A	27⅝
do SW 50 st	45½	H&M rf 5 57	43½
do TC 4 59	52	do in 5 57	31
B&Ar cn 4 51	50	Ill Cen 4 52	38½
do cv 4 51 st	49	do 4 53	38
BTPa 5 48B	113¾	do rfg 4 55	40¾
do 5 60 C	136⅛	do 4¾ 66	37
Bet St 3½52	107	do 5 55	47¼
do 3¼ 65	106¼	ICGCSL&NO	
Bo M 5 67	73	5 63A	40⅝
do 4½ 70	18⅝	do 4½ 63	37¾
do 4 60	69½	Indl&Ia 50	71
BkE 3¼ 66	110⅛	Inl St 3 61	107⅝
B&AP 57 st	45½	In CC 4 52	100
Bu Ter 5 55	42	Int I cv 4 47	97
Bu T B 5 60	67	In GN aj 6 52	¾
CanN 5 69 J	95	do 1st 6 52	7¾
do 5 60 O	96	InGN 5 56	7¾
do 4¾ 55	94	IntHE cv 6 44	50
do 4½ 57	93⅛	InMMar 6 41	71⅞
Can Pac 5 54	71	Int P 6 55	104½
do 4½ 60	64¾	do 5 47	103½
do 4 perp	51	IntT&T 4½52	31
Car&G 5 50	100¾	do 5 55	33
Cela 3 55	99	Io C rf 4 51	⅞
Celotex 4½ 47 ww	89¼	KCFS&M4 36	31½
ColGa 5½ 59	1	KCSou 5 50	70
do 5 59 C	⅞	KCTer 4 60	108¼
CNE 4 61	58	La Gas 5½53	57⅞
Cen Pac 5 60	43¼	do 5½ 60D	57½
do 1 4 49	66½	LE&W 3 47	86
CRRNJ 4 87	12	do 2d 5 41	97⅝
Cert-td 5½ 48	87¾	LS&MS 3½97	92½
C&O3½ 96D	104⅞	LVC 5 64	
C&A 3 49	8	st M	36
CB&Q r 5 71A	81½	LVHT 5s54	44½
do 4½ 77	72¼	LV 5 2003	22
do gen 4 58	85¼	do 4½ 2003	20⅛
do 3½ 11I49	93¾	do 4 2003	18¾
do3½ I 49r	93¾	do 4 2003 reg	17½
C&EI 5 51	15⅝	LI rfg 4 49	98¾
C&E 5 82	109	LIrf 4 49 st	98½
Ch G W 4 59	29½	L&A 5s 69	82⅞
CMSP&P 5 75	4¾	L&N 4½ 2003	98
do aj 5 2000	¾	Man S 4 57	30
CM&SP 4½ 89 C	31¾	M S8 6 47	90
do 4½ 89E	31⅞	MSR 5 45 st	75
do gn 4 89	31¾	McK&R 5½ 50	104⅛
C&NW rf 5 2037	10½	M Cp 4½ 55	106
do gm 5 87	16⅞	MCG 4s 63	106½
do 4¾ 87	16¾	M&N cn 4½ 39	27½
do c4¾ 49	17¼	M&SL 4s 49	1½
do4½ 2037	10½	MSP&SSM	
do 4½ 2037C	16½	5½ 49	⅝
do 4 87	16½	do 5s38	6½
CRI&P 4½ 52A	6⅝	do gtd 5s 38	8¾
do4½ 52A ct	5⅞	do cn4s38	8¾
do cv4½ 60	⅝	MKT 5s62A	12⅝
do 4 88	13	do aj 5s67	3½
do rf 4 34	6⅝	do 4½s 78	11¼
CTH&SE in 5 60	45½	do 1 4 90	25
CUS 3½ 63	104⅛	do 4s 62B	10
C&WI 4¼ 62	90	MPcv 5½ 49	⅝
do 4 52	90	MP 5s77F	19¼
Childs Co 5 43	28¾	do 5 77Fct	18½
CCC&StL 4½ 77	56½	do 5s78G	19⅝
Cle E I 3 70	109¾	do 5s81I	19¾
CUT 5½ 72	83⅝	do gn 4s75	1¼
do 5 73	77½	M W Pa Pub	
do 4½ 77C	68½	Sv 4½ 60	110⅛
C&S 4½ 80	13⅝	M W Pa Pub	
ColG 5 52A	105	Sv 6s 65	112
Col G 5 1961	104⅛	M P 3¾s66	106
C Ma in69ww	41	M&E 4½ 55	33
CEd c3½ 58	115¾	do 3½ 2000	39¾
CEdis 3½ 48	106	M F G5s47	118
do 3½ 56	106½	Na St 4s65	107
CO c 3½ 51	105⅞	N Sup3¾ 54	106
C Rys 4 54	18	NERR 4s 45	46½
do 4 55 Jan	18	NET&T 5s52	127¼
do 4 56	18	do 4½ 61B	130⅛
C P 3¼ 69	111⅝	NOP85s52A	105¼
Con O 2¾ 48	106	NOT 4s 53	70
Cru S 4½48	105⅛	NOT&M5s54B	36½
CuNR 5½42	18½	do 5 52	33¾
CuRR 7½ 46	18½	NY&P 4s 93	50⅝
do 5 52	21½	NYC rg 5s 2013	66
Curt Pu 3 55	99¾	do 4½ 2013A	59⅝
DayP&L3 70	109¼		
D&H r 4 43	50¼		
D&RG4½ 36	7½		
do 4 36	7		

Security.	Close.	Security.	Close.
CORPORATION BONDS.			
NYC c 4 98	64⅝	RIA&L 4½34	8⅞
do 3¾ 46	92½	Rut 1st 4½41	4⅝
do c3¼ 52	63	SLIM&S 4 R&G 33	68¼
NYC&H 4 42	99	do 33 ct	67
do 3½ 97	88	StLP&NW5 48	24½
NYC&StL6 41	91¼	StLPS 5 59	67
do 5½ 74A	72½	StLSF 4½78	9⅞
NYC&SL 4½ 78	60½	do 4½ 78ctst	9½
do 4 46	90	do 4 50 A	9¼
do 3½ 47	95	do 4 50A ct	9
NYD cv 5 47	59	StLsWr 5 90	8½
NYGE&P 4 49	118¼	do 1st 4 89	65¾
NYNH&H cv 6 48	22	StP&KC Sh L 4½ 41	5
do clt 6 40	33⅞	StPU D 5 72	114
do 4½ 67	20¼	Sa&APa 4 43	71½
do 4 55	18½	SeaAL cn6 45	5
do 4 56	18½	do 6 45 ct	4¼
do 4 57	3½	do 4 50 st	9½
do 3½ 54	17⅝	do rf 4 59	3½
do c3½ 56	17½	Sea-AF 6 35Act	2⅝
NYO&W rf 4 92	5⅝	Sh Un2½54	100⅛
do gn 4 55	1¾	Silesi-A 7 41	70
NY&RG 6 51A	106	Sim cv 4 52	103¼
NYSt 3½ 63	108⅞	SBT&T 3 76	108¾
NYS&W g 5 40	7½	Sou P 4½68	40⅛
NYTR 6 46 st	95½	do 4½ 81	40
NYW&B 4½ 46	6	do 4½ 69	40
NiagS c5½ 50	103¾	do rf 4 55	58⅝
Nor&W 4 96	127¾	do cit 4 49	38
NAmCo 4 59	105¼	do 3¾ 46	47⅝
NPac 6 2047	65¼	do 4½Ore77	43½
do 5 2047C	57½	do SFT 4 50	70
do 5 2047D	57¼	So R 6½ 56	82
do 4½ 2047	52	do gen 6 56	77¼
do 4 97	76	do cn 5 94	92¼
do 3 2047	45	do gen 4 56	59
Ohio Ed 4 65	106⅝	SWBT3½64	109½
OPNP 5 43	102¾	StONJ 3 61	106⅝
O-WRR&N 4 61	108	do 2¾ 56	106
Otis S4½ 62A	88	Stud cv 6 45	105¼
PG&E 4 64	112	Tex Co 3 65	107¼
PaP cv3¼ 47	94⅞	T&P1st5 2000	107¼
PO&D4½ 77	103⅝	do 5 77B	63
PPAL 4½ 74	109½	do 5 79 C	63¾
PRR g 5 68	114¾	do 5 80D	63
do g4½ 65	108¼	TPMPT 5½64	95½
do 4½db70	96½	Th A aj 5 60	23⅝
do g4¼ 81	103⅝	do 4 60	65
do 4¼ 84	103½	TSL&W 4 50	77
do 3¾ 70	97½	Un OC 6 42	107—9-32
do 3¼ 52	91⅛	UCWS 5 52	72
P&E 4 40 st	52	Un Dr 5 53	88
PMar 5 56	79¾	UL&T 5s44	104
do 4½ 80	71¼	UP&L 5s44	105
do 4 56	71⅛	VE&P3½s68	
PD 3½ 52	107	V Ry 3¾s66	108
PB&W 4 43	108⅞	Wab rfg 5½ 75	5¼
PB&W4½77	115	do 1 5 39	43½
Ph E 3½ 67	110¼	do 2d 5s39	15⅝
PRC&I 5 73	16⅞	do 5s80D	5½
PhilipR 4 37	5⅝	do 5s76B	10¼
PhillipP 3 48	102¼	do 4½s78C	5
PCC&StL 5 75 B	112¾	WalH4¼s45	104¼
do 4½ 77	105	Wal 4s 55	79¼
P&WV 4½59B	55½	War 6s 48	97
do 4½60C	55	War B 6 41	58
P GE 4½60	76½	WM5½ 77A	101⅝
PRAT 6 42	102—27-32	W Md 4s 52	93
do 6 42 stct	92	W N Y & Pa gen 4s43	107⅛
Pr S C 5 51	95⅞	WP 5 46 asd	15
PSNI 3½ 68	109	W Un 5s 51	78¾
Rea 4½97A	82	W U 5s 60	76
Rea 4½ 97B	81¼	WU 4½ 50	75
Rd J C 4 51	73½	WS 4½ 66A	106¾
RR 4¼56ww	103½	W&Co 4s 55	106¾
Re S 5½54	104¼	W&Co cv 3¾s 47	103½
do 4½ 61	104¼	Wis C 4 49	29
do 4½ 56	106	Wis C 4s S & D 36 ct	6
RG Wist 4 39	38	YS&T cv 4 48	104¾
do cl 4 49	6⅝		
FOREIGN BONDS.			
Arg 4s 72Feb	65	GGEl 6½ 40	43¼
do 4 72AP	65	H Mun 7 46	4¾
do 4½ 48	79½	Italy 7 1951	46⅝
do 4½ 71	69⅞	Milan C 6½52	29⅝
Aust 4½ 56	51	Min G 6½ 58	8½
B C 6s 58	26¾	Orl D 5½ 58	43
BCE 6½ 51	26¼	Oslo C 4½ 55	26⅞
BCE6s55	26½	Pana 5 63A 70	64
B E E6½56	26¾	do 5 63A st asd	64
Braz 8s 41	18¼	Peru 1 6 60	6¾
do 6½s 26-57	15¼	do 2 6 1961	6¾
do 6½s 27-57	15¼	Poland4½ 68 as	3⅝
BCRE7s52	16⅛	P A 7½ 66	8⅝
B A 3s 84	36	Queensld 7 41	89
Can 5s 52	100¼	Rh-R W 6 53	26¼
Can 4s 60	91¾	Rio de J 8 46	7¾
Can 3¼s 61	82¼	do 6½ 53	7⅝
Can 3s 68	80¼	R GdoS 7 67	8¼
Cavin 8s 54	11	do 7 66	8¼
CMB 6¾ 61 asd	9⅛	do 6 68	8
CMB 6s 61 asd	9⅝	Rome 6½ 52	31⅝
Ch 6 50 asd	10¾	Rum In 7 59	5⅞
Col 6 61 Oct	26¾	SPauloS 8 36	25
Copen 5 52	21¾	do 7 40	40
Cuba 5½ 53	100½	SCS 8 62	7¼
Cu 4½ 77	53½	ShinyselE 6½ 52	54
Denm 6 42	32¼	SilesiaE 6½ 46	26¾
Dom 5½ 42	50	Talw EP5½ 71	41
Fran 6½53	26¼	Tokyo C 5 52	21
French 7½41	74	USW6½ 47A	36⅛
GCAL 6½58	26¼	do 6½ 51A	36¼
Ger G 5½65	10½	Yokoh 6 61	51¼
do 5½ 65un	6⅞		
do 7 49	14⅜		
do 7 49 un	7⅝		

Quotations on all United States Government bonds are in dollars and thirty seconds of a dollar. That is, for instance a sale printed 99.24 means $99 and 24 thirty-seconds of a dollar.

Symbols: ††Ex-interest. ct-Certificates.

STEERS STEADY TO HIGHER AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Dec. 14 (U. S. D. A.)—Hogs, total receipts 1200, salable 700; 190 lbs up steady; light lights and pigs 15@25c lower; hardly enough here to make a market; good and choice 190-260 lbs, $6.25@6.30, top $6.30; 140-160 lbs, $5.25@5.75; 100-140 lbs, $4.25@5.25; Southern kinds quotable at a discount; sows quotable $5.25@5.75; compared with week ago: 180 lbs up 15@20c higher, lighter weights 25c higher, sows 10@15c lower.

Cattle, total receipts 150, salable 50; calves, total 200, salable 50; compared with close of last week: steers steady to 25c higher; butcher yearlings 25c higher, some up 50c, other classes steady; tops for week: 955-lb choice to prime yearling steers, $14; 1197-lb choice steers, $13; 665-lb mixed yearlings, $11.50; 690-lb heifers $10.50; cows, $7.50; sausage bulls, $6.75; vealers, $11.50; replacement steers, $9.50; bulks for week: steers $8.75@11; butcher yearlings, $7.50@10; cows, $5.25@6.25; canners and cutters, $3.75@5; replacement steers, $6.60@8; closing top sausage bulls, $6.75; vealers, $11.

Sheep, no receipts; compared with week ago: mostly steady; top lambs for week, $9.50; bulk, $8.25@9.25; throwouts down to $6; clipped and fall clipped lambs, $8.25@8.75; wooled yearlings, $8@9.25; clipped, $7@7.25; a few fall clipped, $7.50; aged wethers, $5@5.50; wooled slaughter ewes, $4 down.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET

ST. LOUIS PRODUCE MARKET, Dec. 14. — Reported by the "St. Louis Daily Market Reporter":

POTATOES — Ida. r. burbanks No. 1, $1.50@1.65; Nebraska triumphs No. 1, $1.70@1.75. No. 2, $1.10@1.25; Nor. cobblers, $1@1.15.

BEANS—Fla. bpr., $1.50@1.90.

BEETS—Tex. crts., $1@1.25; loose, bunches, doz, 30@35c.

CABBAGE—Wis. and N. Y. 50-lb sks., 55@60c; S. Car. 1½-bu hpr., $1.25; Tex. 1¼ crts., $1.15.

CARROTS—Cal. crts, $2.50@2.85; Tex. half crts., $1@1.25; home-grown, bu box, loose, cut, 25@40c; Ill. bu cut, 80c.

CAULIFLOWER—Cal. crts., $1.40@1.60; N. Y. crates, $1.75.

CELERY—Cal. ½ crts., $2.25@2.40; hearts, $2.50@2.65.

HORSERADISH—Home-grown, bulk, per cwt, net to growers, No. 1, $2.50@4.50; select, $5.50@6; No. 2, $1.25@2.

LETTUCE—Cal. 5s, $2@2.35; 6s, $1.50@2.15; Ariz. 4-5s, $2.50@2.90; Ind. leaf, 75c.

MUSHROOMS—Mo.-Ill. 1-lb cartons, 20@22c; pints, 9@10c. Receipts, 1359 lbs.

PARSLEY—Tex. crts., $2; plain $1.50.

PARSNIPS—Home-grown boxes, 40@50c; Ill. bu. 80@85c.

PEPPERS — Tex. 1½ bu., $2.25@2.75; bu., $1@1.25.

SALSIFY—Home-grown, 20@30c dozen.

SPINACH—Tex. bu, 75@85c.

SQUASH—Ill.-Mo. acorn, bu, $1.

SWEET POTATOES—Home-grown, bu h halls, 75c@$1; red, $1.40@1.50; P. Ricans, $1.25.

TOMATOES—Fla. and Tex. repacked lugs $2.20@2.75; 10-lb baskets, 60@75c.

TURNIPS—Home-grown, bu box, loose, cut, 25@40c; Tex., bunched, doz, 40@45c.

APPLES—Ill. and Mo. g golden, 75c@$1; g. del. $1.30@1.75; r. del. $1.40@1.60; york, $1.10@1.25; w twig, $1@1.15; champ., $1@1.10.

St. Louis Bran Market.

Cash wheat-fed nominal quotations for carlots, immediate shipment: Bran, $22@22.25; gray shorts, $23@23.25; oatfeed, $17 per ton.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP).—Following is a complete list of closing prices of securities traded in today on the Curb Exchange:

Security.	Close.	Security.	Close.
Aer S B .55e	6⅝	Prud Inves	8½
Air Assoc ½a	12⅝	Pug SdP&L85pf	103
Al Co Am 6e	156	3¾k	103
Al Co Am pf 6	116¾	do $6 pf	53
Am CP&LA wr 2¾d	25⅝	RKO opt w	5-16
A Cit P&LB	9-16	RwyALS .40e	7¾
Am Cy B.60a	35½	Raym Conc 1	15¾
Am&Fg P war	7	Rio GVG vtc	3-16
Am Ex Li 1e	18¼	Rossia Intl	⅛
Am Fk&H1.20e	11	Russeks F Ave	4⅛
Am G&El1.60a	30⅝	Ryan Aero	4⅝
do pf 4¾	112⅝	St Regis Pap	2⅝
Am Gen	3⅛	Salt Dome Oil	3
do $2 pf 2	29½	Scovill M 1½e	29¾
Am H Rb 2½s	16	ScranSBW pf	95
Am L&T 1.20	12⅝	Scul Stl war	1⅝
Am Mfg 1a	23½	Sec Corp Gen	⅝
Am P&C 4¼e	70	Seg Lo & H	11-16
Am Repub ¼e	7	Sel Ind pr 5½	49
Am Superpow	¼	Sentry S Con	5-16
do pf	8	SherwinWm. 3	75
Ang-Wupp	⅞	Simp Pat	1
Ark Nat Gas A	2	Singer Mfg 6	106½
Art M Wt.60a	5⅞	Solar Mfg	⅞
Asso G&El A	1-16	So Coast	1
Atl Cst Fish	2¼	So C E C pf1½	⅝
At C Li Co 1e	16¾	Sta S & L	11-16
Atlas Cor war	9-16	St Ohio 1a	37
Atl D For.70e	5	St O Ky 1a	18¾
Avery&S war	⅞	St Oil Ohio 1a	37
Aviat&Tran	3⅞	St P & Lt	⅛
Babc&W1.40e	28⅝	Stand Pr 1e	8¾
Bald L pf 2.10	34⅝	Sta S-I	1-16
do war	6⅞	St S S 1½e	30
Barium Sta S	⅞	Starrett C vtc	⅝
Bath I Wk ⅝e	22¼	Steri Brew	15-16
Beech Airc	6	Stinnes (H)	⅛
Bell Airc	21½	Sullivan Mach	11⅝
Berk&Gay Fur	3-16	S R Dr .80e	11
Bliss (E W)	17¼	Sunray Oil .10e	1¼
Bowm-Bilt H	3-16	Tampa E 2.24	25
Braz Tr L&P	3½	Technic ⅝e	8⅝
Brz Corp 1e	6	Todd Sh 5½e	85
Brewst A ¼e	11⅝	Trans-Lu .10e	1
Brill B	½	Tubize Chat	7
Brill pf	51	Udylite C .40	4½
Brillo Mf .80	11⅝	Ul & Co pf A	⅛
Br-Am Oil h1	12	Un A P .10e	9⅞
Brown Co pf	17	U C-Wh St	½
Buck PL 4e	39⅝	Unit Corp war	1-16
BufN&EP pf 1.60	19¾	Unit Gas	¼
CabEl Pr vtc	⅝	do pf 9k	111
CalamSug1.60	10½	do war	⅛
Can Col Airw	5¼	Un L&Pot	⅜
Can Mar h.04e	½	Un L & P pf	23
Carnation 1a	37½	U S M 2½a